W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

This Space
Belongs to
Jones, The Druggist,
36 Gov't St.
Always open.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1893. No. 240

We Fit the Feet and Pocket

Which is a fact that the public appreciates at all times.

Our Store is Enlarged

But not our prices. Increasing trade demands more space. Our store has a new addition 25x35 feet, which is our LADIES' DEPARTMENT, and in it can be found every line of ladies' footwear.

You Know

That a poor shoe is not worth buying and that an uncomfortable shoe is a disappointing purchase. You will find that we take great pains in fitting the feet of our customers and give them serviceable foot wear.

You Want Them — The Largest Assortment of Footwear In British Columbia ..... All Styles, Sizes and Prices..... — We Have Them.

A. B. Erskine,

Corner of Government and Johnson Streets.

OUR BUSINESS

In not effected by Auction Sales Or Cheap (?) Sales.

At this Season of the Year
We are the Only House in the City
That Makes a Specialty of

Mantles, Jackets and Capes

We believe in everything in season, and consider "Cheap Sales" just now out of all reason, and an evidence of the unsaleableness of the stock carried. When the proper time comes, if there are any of our Jackets left, we will give you a cheap sale that will not be based on the cost price. Our present prices cannot be beaten for cheapness in the city. Inspection and comparison of prices and styles invited.

THE WESTSIDE

J. Hutcheson & Co.

JUST ARRIVED / WILLS' TOBACCO — AT MORRIS' COLONIST BLOCK.

Don't

Be caught in the rain without an Umbrella when you can buy one from us

For 25 Cents

Correct thing for School Children. Only 10 doz. Call early if you want one.

Gilmore & McCandless,
35 and 37 Johnson Street.

W. H. PERRY,

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—Five rooms and bath; two minutes' walk from tramway. Apply 268 Fort street. o11-2t

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply 284 Yates street. o12-1t

WANTED—Partner with $500 to invest in a well paying and strictly first class cash business in city. Address A. A., Times office. o12-3t

FOR SALE—Two English saddles, lady's and gentleman's, nearly new. Morris, tobacconist, Colonist block. o12-2t

FOR SALE—Mechanic's lathe, 4 ft. 8 in. long, with slide rest, chucks, etc., a bargain. Harness Maker, Transfer Stables. o12-2t

WANTED—A respectable widow or middle aged woman to keep house and do the general work. One accustomed to the care of children preferred. Address, giving references, to Postoffice Box 186, City. o12-3t

WEAR THE FAMOUS
"GRANBY"
Rubber Goods.

NOTICE.

In Pound: One bay horse, star on forehead, white nose, three white feet, brand on shoulder; will be sold by auction October 28, Saturday, at City Pound, 12 o'clock, noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

ANDREW SHAW,
Pound Keeper.
o12-td

AMERICAN SCHOONER
WM. BOWDEN,
CAPT. K. FJEREM.
All claims against the above vessel must be forwarded to the office of the undersigned on or before 12 o'clock noon, Friday 13th inst.
ROBERT WARD & CO., Lm'td L'by.,
o12-1t 17 Fort Street.

GRAND OPENING

The New York Bar
No. 69 Yates Street,
Will be formally opened on
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 13th
BY
MESSRS. TRIBE & BURTON.
Fine Lunch and Good Music.

British Columbia Board of Trade.

Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, having intimated to the Board that he will be in Victoria about the 27th instant, it is requested that the different Trades, Industries and others interested take such steps as they may deem necessary to appoint delegates to meet him and represent their views regarding the Customs Tariff of the Dominion.

The rooms of the Board will be open daily between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., on and after the 15th instant, and delegates and others as above indicated, whether members of the Board or not, are cordially invited to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded for organization and arrangements.

F. ELWORTHY,
oc12-12t Secretary.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT.

BICYCLES

At and Below Cost.

The wheels enumerated below are what are left of this years' consignment and we are instructed to close them out immediately

For Cash

They are of the celebrated BRANTFORD make and are too well known to need further mention.

Speak at Once for One

As at the prices quoted they will go at once:

One Brantford pneumatic, ladies' price, $150, for $110.
One Brantford, cushion tire, price, $125, for $90.
One Brantford high wheel, 52 inch, price, $120, for $50.
One Brantford, pneumatic, ladies' price, $165, for $130.
One Brantford, pneumatic, ladies', with mud guards, price, $170, for $135.
One Brantford, pneumatic, ladies', with mud guards, price $170, for $135.
One Brantford, pneumatic, gents, price, $165, for $130.
One Ontario, A, pneumatic, price, $135, for $115
One Ontario, A, pneumatic, price $135, for $115.
One Ontario, D, pneumatic, price, $115, for $100.

Also on another account
ONE 24 INCH GLOBE,
Price $60.00, for $40.00.

DIARIES FOR 1894 HAVE ARRIVED.

Jamieson
Next Door to Post Office.

TALKED ALL NIGHT

Senator Allan, Nebraska Populist Breaks All Records

SPEAKS FROM DAYLIGHT TO DAYLIGHT.

His Views On Financial Affairs Provide the Theme

Senator After Senator Departs—Played-out by the Nebraskans Tireless Jaw—Galleries Filled Then Deserted—No Stops and Very Few Interruptions—He Finishes Fresh.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 12.—The night session of the Senate was a peculiar one. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, took the floor at 5:10 in the afternoon and without any interruption, excepting such as were purely incidental, held the floor all night. He proved himself an able and indefatigable talker; at no time did his voice fail him, and even when the clerk was calling the roll to secure a quorum, he stood erect and ready to proceed with his remarks. Not for one moment did he falter or lose his self-possession, or show that he was talking against time. He didn't wait for an instant, but with great vigor expounded his financial views. Although he was talking against time he was listened to with attention by the senators present. During the early part of the evening the galleries were packed to repletion and they remained so until two o'clock. Then they began to lose their occupants, but several hundred persons remained, including two ladies who had been in the gallery since ten o'clock. The freshest man on the floor was Mr. Allen. Mr. Voorhees was utterly worn out; he would occasionally take a book in his hand, but his head would soon fall upon his chest and his eyes would close in slumber. Other senators who desired to refresh themselves with sleep retired to comfortable lounges in the clerk's room, but Mr. Voorhees in attending to his duty was compelled to remain in the hall without rest.

Probably never before in the life of the United States legislature was there seen such an exhibition of physical endurance as that shown by Senator Allen. He concluded his speech on the stroke of eight o'clock, having thus been on the floor 14 3-4 hours. During the time he occasionally sipped from a cup of tea, but this was his only nourishment. When he finished his eyes were as clear, his voice as strong, his gestures as vigorous as when he took the floor. His respites were few, when he sent to the clerk to have read certain exceptions, but even then he remained upon his feet without the slightest evidence of fatigue. Mr. Allen's speech breaks all previous records, and his powers of endurance won for him the admiration of those who were opposed to his tactics.

Prior to this Senator Faulkner was the record breaker, he having held the floor for 13 hours during the long debate on the force bill.

New England Bank Failures.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 12.—A great sensation has been created in banking and business circles by the announcement of the suspension of the banking firms of Wilbur, Jackson & Co. and Sheldon & Benny. These concerns were classed among the strongest in New England, the banking house of Wilbur, Jackson & Co. having been in existence a score of years, and their standing has been excellent. Both houses, it is stated, have heavily backed street railway companies of Denver. Senator Wilbur is president of the Highland road in that city, and, it is stated, is interested in the Denver Street Railway Co. Business men display decided uneasiness over the suspension and predict that it will seriously affect some leading houses, whose liabilities are large.

Lynched by the Mob.

New Orleans, Oct. 12.—Another lynching has occurred almost within the precincts of the city. "Dave" Jackson, a negro wife-beater was taken out of the Covington jail by a mob on Tuesday night and hanged to a tree. In arresting him a policeman was seriously wounded by Jackson, who split his head open with an axe.

Alaska Coal Is Too Young.

The schooner Volant, which achieved much notoriety last spring by capsizing and floating around as a derelict for several weeks, with the corpses of her captain imprisoned in the cabin, is discharging coal at Folsom street wharf. With her new spars and fresh paint she looks to be one of the smartest vessels of her class registering from this port. The coal that formed her freight comes from Cook's Inlet, Alaska, where there is such an enormous vein that the discoverers imagined their fortunes were made. It is very clean, pretty coal, leaving no residue but ashes, and making no soot and few clinkers. Still it is not good steam coal, and the expert who went up to pass on it estimates that it will take three tons of it to equal the result in steam making to be attained by one ton of the average British Columbia article. The fault, says the expert, lies in the youth of the coal; in from 150 to 200 years from now it will be difficult to surpass it, but at the present age of the vein it is worth about $3 per ton for domestic use only. The charterers of the Volant were so disrupted when this report was made that they let the coal go to the vessel's owners as settlement for the charter.—San Francisco Examiner.

Sioux Ghost Dances.

Chamberlain, S. D., Oct. 12.—According to Surveyor Gunderson of Vermillion, who has returned from a season on and near the Rosebud reservation, the Sioux have been on several predatory excursions and compelled him and his men to stop work. He has had charge of the United States surveys in that region for several years. They enter houses and camps, threaten the occupants, and carry off whatever strikes their fancy. Gunderson believes that unless the ghost dances are stopped serious trouble may occur. The settlers are preparing for it by securing ammunition and weapons. The Indians are fully armed and are indulging in ghost dances.

Mrs. Meyer May Confess.

New York, Oct. 12.—It is reported today that Mrs. May Meyer, wife of Dr. Henry C. W. Meyer, the alleged poisoner, has decided to turn state's evidence. She will, it is said, testify to four murders having been committed by her husband to collect insurance on the lives of his victims. No further information could be obtained on the subject in the district attorney's office. Dr. Meyer and his wife were arrested in Detroit last July. The arrests were made through the efforts of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of this city, from which Dr. Meyer tried to collect the face value of a policy issued on the life of Gustav A. J. Baum.

The Folsom Wedding.

Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 12.—The home of C. B. Mann was the scene yesterday of a quiet and unostentatious ceremony, the wedding of Benjamin Folsom of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Ella B. Howard of Rochester, N. Y. The house was decorated with a wealth of flowers. The room where the ceremony was held was a bower of floral beauty. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Mann. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Archibald Hadden, pastor of the First Congregational church, and the wedding service was a plain one. Mr. Folsom was for years U. S. consul at Sheffield, Eng., and is a cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Congratulatory telegrams were received from Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and members of the cabinet. After a visit to the World's Fair, the newly-wedded couple will spend the winter in California.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

Colfax, Wash., Oct. 11.—The Palouse valleys are inundated and harvest prospects are gloomy. South and west of here fully half the standing crop, which aggregates about 6,000,000 bushels, is damaged beyond recovery, and most of that in stacks and sacks lying out is ruined for anything but feed. The uncut grain that is knocked down is beaten into the ground or laid so low that the header cannot reach it. The stems are matted, so there is no possibility of rising. The weather has cleared up, but the indications are that it will continue showery. This, following a week of incessant downpour, destroys chances of the harvest. The farmers are in a bad fix. Current prices barely cover expenses, and the loss of the principal part of the crop adds a greater burden than many can bear.

Calhoun, Ga., Oct. 12.—The desperado, Will Horton, who escaped from the penitentiary several days ago and was mortally wounded by the guards while escaping, died last night. With his elder brother he stopped a Central railway train and robbed the express messenger of $10,000. The elder brother was captured and convicted.

Will Horton threatened to burn the drawbridge on the road if his brother should be sentenced. He carried out his threat by burning 18 bridges and trestles in one night. Later he was caught and convicted with a younger brother, who was his accomplice in bridge burning. He had long been known as a desperado, and had twice before escaped from the penitentiary.

New York, Oct. 12.—Edminston & Co. of this city have obtained an attachment for $3,330 against the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, the balance claimed to be due for the use of offices at 6 Wall street and 44 Broad street. The attachment obtained by Frank J. Edminston a few days ago for $6,526 against Richard H. McDonald, president of the bank, for money expended, services rendered and use of offices, has been discharged by Mr. Hayes giving bonds for $7,500.

New York, Oct. 12.—Distilling and Cattle Feeding was the feature of the stock market at opening, the stock rising 7-8 per cent, to 33 7-8; Cordage commenced next in point of advance, selling up 3-4 to 26 1-4. The general market was quiet and steady.

A Whale Embalmed.

George Center, the Vancouver undertaker, and partner of C. B. Lockhart of this city, is in town. Mr. Center, before leaving Vancouver, performed a feat which as far as known is without precedent. The whale, which was recently caught at Vancouver, is in the hands of some people who propose to exhibit it. To preserve it seemed impossible until Mr. Center was called upon. He proposed the scheme of embalming it. He was told to go ahead, and he secured a piece of gas pipe which he drove into the body of the monster. To the pipe he attached a beer pump which in turn was connected with a barrel of Utopia embalming fluid. Two barrels were emptied before the arterial system of the whale was filled. Decomposition was entirely checked and the indications so far are that the experiment will be successful.

Big Timber Land Sale.

The sale of 9080 acres of timber land at Nitinat was consummated yesterday. The purchaser was a Mr. Boyd, an eastern capitalist, and the deal was made by Daniel Carmody of this city and H. R. Morse of Vancouver and Alpena, Michigan. "It was a cash transaction," said Mr. Carmody this morning, "and the price paid us I regard as very fair. It serves to illustrate the fact that money is generally easy and times are improving. The reserve is one of the finest in the province and contains an almost incalculable amount of good timber.

Baron Fava Ill.

Chicago Oct. 12.—Baron Fava, Italian minister to the United States, is confined to his room at the Hotel Metropole by an acute attack of bronchitis and a cold that is giving his physicians considerable anxiety.

WHITECAP THREATS

Virginia Ginners Anonymously Warned Not to Work

UNDER PAIN OF SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES

Farmers Also Advised to Act in a Leisurely Manner.

Mayor of Roanoke Equal to Circumstances—He Will Place Armed Guards at the City Entrances—Heavy Purchases of Rifles and Ammunition—The Farmers Much Frightened.

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 12.—Campbell & Wright, who have an extensive ginnery in connection with their mill here, received the following notice yesterday: "Whitecaps, No. 878. We have come at last, and when you read this you will see what you have to do. First, you must stop your ginnery or we will stop it for you. Mr. Farmer, if you haul your cotton to a gin you will be sure to lose your cotton and your corn crib. Ten cents for cotton must come as a result of this notice." Campbell & Wright and the mayor of the town have ordered 25 Winchesters and a large supply of cartridges. The mayor will put guards at the warehouses and at the entrances to the streets leading into the town. There is a general panic among the farmers.

ABERDEEN'S DEPUTY.

General Moore Official Administrator—Capital Lacrosse Team in Clover.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—Justice Fournier of the supreme court left to-day for Quebec to swear in General Montgomery Moore as administrator of affairs in Canada, during the absence of the Earl of Aberdeen, who left Quebec to-day for the World's Fair.

Mayor Durocher presided at a public meeting held in the city hall to-night, when steps were taken to reward the Capital lacrosse players for having won the championship. It was an enthusiastic meeting, and all were of opinion that the men should receive some valuable souvenir for their efforts. Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions and a canvass will be instituted at once. Nearly $600 has been subscribed, and it is thought that will be doubled by Saturday. The players will each get a gold watch.

Age One Hundred and Seven.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 12.—Wm. Harris, an eccentric resident of Hawkins county, has celebrated his 107th birthday. Harris has lived 90 years where he now resides and has enjoyed good health. During the past few years he has refused to stay in his house at night, but sleeps in a big hollow elm tree, exposing himself to all kinds of weather.

The White Man's Influence.

Several travellers in Africa remark upon the better condition of the negroes in proportion as they are remote from the white man. Mr. Alfred Coode Hone, in his book, Tanganyika, which records his eleven years' experience in central Africa, says that along almost any section of the continent, from coast to centre, "the farther the traveller advances into the interior the better is the condition of the natives found to be: less drunkenness, less immorality, more industry and independence." Mr. Wilmot Brooke, says the London Spectator, writing of the west coast, tells us the same story, with a more severe reference to the exterior influences inimical to the African peoples. Describing the degredation of the coast tribes and its causes, he adds, "Last of all, they are dragged lower still by their contact with the white man." As he ascended the Niger the squalid villages were seen no more; they were replaced by fine, clean, open towns, with thousands of inhabitants, and he entered a new world, physical, political, social and religious.

Mountain Railroads in Switzerland.

Some of the mountain railroads in Switzerland find it advantageous to open long before the snow melts on their upper parts, and to do this an enormous amount of snow has to be shoveled away. Last May, when the road from Glion, on Lake Geneva, up to Rocher de Naye was opened, the cars ran for some distance between walls of solid compressed snow 12 to 20 feet high. When the work began one of the upper stations had disappeared, and it was supposed that it had been swept away by the winter storms, which are not always zephyrs. A rounded elevation was recognized as the site of a water tank, and from this the position of the station was determined and excavations were begun. After digging down six feet the shovelers struck, not the foundation, but the roof of the station, which was in its place intact.

The Havoc of Indigestion.

"The longer I live," said Sidney Smith, "the more I am convinced that half the unhappiness of the world proceeds from little stoppages, from a duct stopped up, from a vexed duodenum or an agitated colonus. My friend sups late. He eats some strong soup, then a lobster, then some tart, then he dilutes these excellent varieties with wine. The next day I call upon him. He is going to sell his house in London and retire into the country. He is alarmed for his eldest daughter's health. His expenses are hourly increasing, and nothing but a timely retreat can save him from ruin. All this is the lobster, and when over-excited nature has had time to manage this encumbrance the daughter recovers, the finances are in good order and every rural idea is effectually excluded from his mind. In the same manner old friendships are destroyed by toasted cheese, and hard salted meat has led to suicide. Unpleasant feelings of the body inevitably produce corresponding sensations in the mind."

SOCIAL PURITY.

Burning Questions of the Day Discussed by Evangelical Alliance.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—The Evangelical Alliance at the day session discussed the practical question of "Christian Union and Co-operation." Dr. Hyde, of Bowdoin college, said the importance of co-operation among the different Protestant denominations could not be over-estimated, and that the rights of a given church in a particular community should be respected and its work encouraged. In the establishment of churches in new localities the matter should be determined by a conference between different denominations. A variety of churches might be tolerated in the great centres of population, but numerous organizations in country towns was a profligate waste of spiritual energy. Rev. Dr. Clark, secretary of the Home Missionary society of the Congregational church, said his denomination was inclined to be tolerant of every form of evangelical Christianity and eager to co-operate in church extension and missionary work. Dr. Elmendorf, of Holland, for the Dutch Reformed Church, said the prospect for union church work in this country was more encouraging now than in the past. Rev. Dr. King of New York and Bishop Fowler spoke on behalf of the great Methodist organization, and said it was ready and willing to meet the other denominations more than half way in the most perfect union and co-operation. The various departments held meetings during the afternoon and evening. The kindergarten work and church duty to molding child life were considered in the department presided over by Mrs. Blatchford, of Chicago, and addressed by a number of the leading workers. Social purity for men was considered at another meeting presided over by Anthony Comstock, from which women were excluded. "A double standard of virtue" for men and women was denounced as cowardly and unjust, and the corrupting influence of degrading literature was referred to as one of the most potent evils of the time. All the speakers earnestly advocated a higher standard of purity for men.

Chinese Slaves.

San Francisco, Oct. 11.—The bark Elsinore from Loring, Alaska; the bark Fresno, from Pyramid harbor, and the bark Electric, from Prince William sound, have arrived with cargoes of salmon and 100 fishermen and Chinamen. The salmon catch brought to this port to date is 2,958,818 cases and 17,532 barrels salted. The season has about closed. Several more cargoes are expected next week. There was a dead Chinaman on the Elsinore. The condition of the Chinese laborers on the three barks is loathsome and almost pestilential. Nearly all are penniless, having gambled their earnings away. It is the custom of the proprietors of the canneries to run them from 4 o'clock in the morning until midnight if necessary to pack a day's supply of fish. It is contract work, and the Chinamen are driven to their utmost capacity. The inhuman strain has resulted, according to reports of white men who have returned, in several deaths among the Chinese already. The hard and incessant labor has reduced their vitality, and their food, opium smoking and dog's way of living have completed their awful condition. A worse set of human beings has seldom been landed in this port. Some of them were afflicted with scurvy and look half dead.

Austrian Finances.

Vienna, Oct. 11.—Minister Steinbach, referring to the financial situation in the reichsrath, said the Austrian securities which were flowing back consisted chiefly of silver rentes. Foreign countries were now frightened at the very name of silver, therefore Austria adhered to the view existing in connection with that metal. The finance minister predicted that in the course of a few years Austria would possess the whole amount of gold she required, while the United States would be passing through an unprecedented crisis. Austria, he added, was free from difficulties, and the currency must not be restricted or inflated. America, he said, showed to what inflation led. The minister of war presented a bill reorganizing and increasing the landwehr, remarking that the growth of the army estimates would continue, owing to political conditions which were not likely to alter. The ministry has presented a bill to the reichsrath granting suffrage in all elections to any one properly fulfilling his duties as a citizen. This is considered a very clever move, as it cuts the ground from beneath the feet of the agitators. The proposals contained in the bill produced a profound impression. The socialists are not satisfied with the measure, because it does not touch the existing group system of election with four classes of constituencies. On the other side it is argued that the proposed reforms only apply to the middle classes, whose votes would be swamped by increased socialist votes. It is not at all certain that the bill will be passed, but its introduction is regarded as most important as opening an era of parliamentary reform.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Hong Kong, Oct. 11.—The Empress of China arrived here at 3 p. m. on Tuesday, Oct. 10th.

Washington, Oct. 11.—In connection with Commissioner Blount's report on the Hawaiian situation, political circles are not a little agitated over the question of whether, in the event of the natives declaring against a protectorate and manifesting a desire for the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani, the United States is to undertake the task of replacing her on the throne and maintaining her there against what appears to be the desire of the entire foreign population.

London, Oct. 11.—The Warwick colliery owners have accepted the suggestion of the mayors of Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Nottingham and Barnsley regarding the settlement of the miners' strike, and indications are that England's great strike is about to end. Negotiations with that end in view are now progressing. The time fixed for resumption of work is six weeks hence, but it will possibly be sooner. The coal mine owners of Derby have declined the overtures, and the deadlock between them and the strikers still exists.

London, Oct. 11.—A letter from a member of the Peary expedition has been received by Morgenblatt of Christiania. It says: The Falcon reached Bowdoin Bay, Murchison Sound, Aug. 3d. By diligent shooting 20 tons of walrus meat, for the use of the dogs during the winter, have been secured. A cache of provisions has been established on the island ice for the use of the sledge party on their return in the spring. Lieut. Peary is going, with 50 dogs, to establish other depots and try to penetrate half way into Independence Bay. The house built at McCormick Bay by Lieutenant Peary's party in 1891 has been demolished by Eskimo. Mrs. Peary is enjoying fine health and vigor, and takes part in most of the spotting trips. Mrs. Peary will remain for the present in the house at Bowdoin Bay.

London, Oct. 11.—The conference of the Latin monetary union has adopted proposals presented by the Italian delegates for withdrawal from circulation of small Italian currency. The method for withdrawal of the currency of other Latin countries has not yet been decided upon.

Only a Man.

In a room scantily furnished and dimly lighted a priest sat writing a sermon. His mind was absorbed in his work, for he took no notice of a mouse which came out into the room and dined off the crumbs which had fallen under the table. The priest wrote thus:

"In every man there is some good. The most hardened criminal has some tender spot in his heart. It is very easy to accuse the sinner. It is very difficult to look at the sin from his point of view. In judging our brothers we judge ourselves. Temptation that we do not understand may come to our neighbor, and not understanding how can we dare to accuse?"

The priest put down his pen and there was trouble in his face as he read the passage through again. His own words had touched a memory in his soul, and the touch hurt him.

He took up his pen again, but a knock at the door interrupted him.

"Come in."

There entered a man pale and anxious looking. His hair was white, but the face, lined with care as it was, was not an old one. Fear was in his eyes, and his lips trembled. His garments, much faded with long wear, were dust covered, and all the man's movements were quick and excited.

"What is it?" my good man?" asked the priest, turning his chair from the table.

"I have travelled far to see you. My clothes bear witness to that. I have heard of your goodness, father; the fame of it extends beyond the limit of your field of work. I want consolation. Deep down in my soul there is a sin, unknown to the world, unconfessed. I have carried the burden of it for seventeen years."

"Was there no priest near you to whom you could have gone?"

"A priest—yes; but not one that I could go to," answered the man.

The priest did not answer for a few moments. The words that he had written, "Temptation that we do not understand may come to our neighbor," rose up before him. He put the manuscript on one side.

"Go on," he said, "I will listen."

"Eighteen years ago I was married," the man began. "My wife was a beautiful woman. Unworthy as I thought myself, I won her; and she was to be my life, my religion, everything. Father, there are flowers fair to look at which have a worm at heart."

The priest bowed.

"Into our lives there came a man, my friend. God forgive me for calling him so. It was the devil entering Eden. This man sat at our table, was a welcome guest at our house, made me admire him, tempted my wife to love him. I had been married nearly a year, when I returned one evening to find the home dark. My wife had left me—gone to perdition with the friend that I trusted."

The priest did not speak and there was silence in the room for a few moments.

"He wrote a letter," the man continued, with an effort; "a few hard lines which cut into my very soul. That letter killed all the good in my nature and sowed the terrible desire for revenge there. I took a solemn oath to find him. I did not know then what would happen when we met. I only swore to find him."

"And you succeeded?"

"Too well. I found him with her. They were sitting together, hand in hand, in a room far more luxurious than any I had been able to give her.

"I think she gave a little frightened cry—I do not know. But he laughed at me, told me I was a fool not to be able to keep my wife faithful to me, told me that from henceforth she was his and commanded me to go."

The priest had gradually become more interested in the man's confession. The hand which rested upon his knee was tightly clenched and there was strong emotion, half suppressed, in his face.

"What was his name?" he asked, and his voice trembled as he spoke.

"And then, father, the devil whispered to me. He touched my soul and it leapt with a fierce desire. I shot the man without a word, without warning. He fell at my feet, the debt of crime paid in an instant."

"His name!"

"She killed herself that same night."

"His name, I say!" cried the priest, starting from his chair.

For an answer the man took a paper from his pocket. It was yellow and ragged with age.

"That is the letter. His name is written there."

The priest glanced at it for a moment; then sprung towards the man.

"Villain! murderer! I have found you at last. This man was my brother, and I took an oath to avenge his death!"

"I know it," said the man more quietly than he had spoken before. "That is why I came to you. Slay me if you will. I came to you for absolution."

The priest stood still.

"Temptation that we do not understand may come to our neighbor, and, not understanding, how can we dare to accuse?"

His own words rose up in evidence against him. He handed back the letter.

"My son, God must judge you. I am only a man.

"You know my sin; God knows my repentance," was the answer. "I came to you for absolution."

The priest raised his trembling hand. There was silence in the room.

Then the man rose from his knees, bowed his head and went out.—Vanity Fair.

See display of small tools, etc., in Shore's window, 57 Johnson street.

That Big Iron-Mine Trust.

Leonidas Merritt was seen yesterday in reference to the trust to be formed with a capital of $30,000,000, among proprietors of iron mines in the Lake Superior district, announcement of which was made in the Times yesterday. Mr. Merritt, with his brothers in Duluth, are trustees to represent the Mesaia Range property. Mr. Merritt said the formation of the trust would insure substantial savings in all branches of the business, including shipments by both rail and water, insurance, office and sundry expenses, and that the trustees had figured out a profit of $2.95 a ton. He said the trust could defy any corporation, domestic or foreign, because even if the tariff of 75 cents a ton should be removed, the trust could easily compete with foreign miners. With a combination of such strength as has been secured, Mr. Merritt said, the trust, if it chose, might lower prices to such a level as to prostrate all the iron mines in the country. There was no such intention, but on other hand the trust would proceed in the hope that prices might be maintained at $4.50, thus enabling all miners to carry on their business at a profit. The final papers in the formation of the trust are to be signed in Duluth in a few days, after which the headquarters of the trust will be permanently located in this city.—New York Times.

City of Veiled Women.

In her account of harem life Mrs. Leonowens gives the following graphic description of the City of Nang Harm, or Veiled Women; here, enclosed by the inner of two parallel walls around the royal palace, live none but women and children. The houses of the royal princesses, the wives, concubines, and relatives of the king, with their numerous slaves and personal attendants, form regular streets and avenues, with small parks, artificial lakes and groups of fine trees scattered over miniature lawns and beautiful flower gardens. These are the residences of the princesses of Siam. On the east, high above the trees, may be seen the many-towered and gilded roofs of the grand royal palace, brilliant as sapphire in the sunlight, and next to this is the old palace, to both of which is a private covered entrance for the women; at the end of each of these passages is a bas relief, representing the head of an enormous sphinx, with a sword through the mouth and the inscription: "Better that a sword be thrust through the mouth than that thou utter a word against him who ruleth on high." Not far off are the barracks of the Amazons, the women's hall of justice, and the dungeons (where, as in days of old, female judges daily administered justice to the inhabitants of this woman's city), the beautiful temple, with its long, dim gallery and antique style of architecture, in which I taught the royal children, the princesses and great ladies assemble every afternoon to gossip, play games, or watch the exercises of the dancing girls. In the southern part of this strange city, where it is the most populous, the mechanical slaves of the wives, concubines and princesses live and ply their trade for the benefit of their mistresses. This woman's city is as self-supporting as any other in the world; it has its own laws, its judges, police, guards, prisons, and executioners, its markets, merchants, brokers, teachers and mechanics of every kind and degree, and every function of every nature is exercised by women, and by them alone. Thoon Thow Apu, the chief of the female judges, was religious and scrupulously just, and had a serious and concentrated bearing. Everything she said or did was studied, not for effect but from discretion. She knew everything that took place in the harem and concealed everything within her own breast. By dint of attention and penetration she had attained to her high office; and she retained it by virtue of her supreme but unassuming fitness for the position. She inspired confidence and she never decided a case in private. She lived alone in a small house, with only four faithful slaves; the rest she had freed. Into the inmost city no man is permitted to enter, except only the king and the priests, who are admitted every morning under guard, in order that the inmates may perform the sacred duty of giving alms. The slave women are allowed to go out to visit their husbands, or on business for their mistresses, but the mistresses themselves never leave it except by the covered passages to the palaces, temples and gardens, until they have by age and position attained to a certain degree of freedom. The permanent population of this city is estimated at 9,000.

The ladies of the harem amuse themselves in the early and late hours of the day by gathering flowers in the palace gardens, feeding the birds in the aviaries and the gold fishes in the ponds, twining garlands to adorn the heads of their children, arranging bouquets, singing songs, dancing to the music of the guitar, listening to their slaves reading, and especially in bathing. When the heat is least oppressive they plunge into the waters of the pretty refined lakes, swimming and diving like flocks of brown waterfowl. Chess and backgammon, Chinese cards and dice afford a continual diversion to both sexes of the court, and there are many skilful players among them.

Artillery Experiments.

That the earth's motion has an appreciable effect upon artillery fire, deflecting the projectile from a straight course may be news to many, and such would probably seem a novel notion. It has, and the exact nature and extent of the effect is an important point of study with artillery experts. An English army expert told of the results of many interesting experiments along this line in a paper read before the royal artillery institution the other day. Firing from north to south there is a divergence of projectiles to the left due to the earth's rotation, and firing due north the divergence is to the right. The extent of the "pull" varies at different points on the earth's surface and with projectiles fired at different speeds and elevations. In England a deflection of five inches is found to occur with the projectile of a 12-pounder in a 4,000 yard range.

The Oriental Story-Teller.

The Hakkawati is the oriental story-teller, the man who beyond all others relieves the tedium and wearisomness of oriental life. I have often watched the oriental Hakkawati, seated in the centre of a large crowd, weaving stories with subtle plots and startling surprises, using pathos and passion and pungent wit, and always interspersing his narratives with familiar incidents, and laying on local color, to give an appearance of verisimilitude, or reality, to the wildest fancies. The Arabian Hakkawati generally tells his stories at night, when the weird and wonderful are the most effective. He has always a fire so arranged as to light up his countenance with a ruddy glow, so that the movements and contortions of a mobile face may add support to the narrative. He sometimes proceeds slowly, stumbling and correcting himself, like Disraeli, as if his one great desire was to stick to the literal truth. Without any apparent effort to please the Hakkawati keeps his finger on the pulse of his audience. Should they show signs of weariness he makes them smile by some pleasantry, and as the Arab holds that smiles and tears are in the same "khury," or wallet, he brings sometimes a great seriousness on the heels of the fun, and works himself into a white heat of passion over it, the veins rising like cords on his forehead, and his whole frame convulsed and throbbing, the rapt audience following, in full sympathy with every mood.—Dr. William Wright in McClure's Magazine.

Fishing at Sea.

Ships at sea and especially ships or boats' crews in distress might make more use of fishing tackle than they do for food supplies. It is a mistake to suppose that large numbers of the fish which live in the deep sea, near the surface, are not good eating. Flying fish are certainly as delicious as gurnard or whiting, and they can always be caught in the tropics with a light over the side. In Norway this year tourists had fishing galore off yachts and in boats. By the simple device of trailing a line astern, not baited, but simply furnished with hooks, five visitors captured 500 cod, averaging in weight six pounds. Fish are supposed to be hungry when they attempt the assimilation of hooks, but many species have no discrimination and rise readily at flies or a feather, or a bit of white or red flannel. Mackerel are often taken in the twilight of morning or evening with a feather towed astern.

Mrs. Anna Sutherland

Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or **Goitre** From her 10th year, causing **40 Years** great suffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And is now free from it all. She has urged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, Jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

maintains its high standard as

A Perfect Beef Food.

STAMINAL

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It contains the feeding qualities of *Beef and Wheat* and the tonic qualities of *Hypophosphites* in the form of a

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Is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The Perfect Equivalent of MOTHER'S MILK.

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.

They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH. DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Drogden, England. LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.

—THE WEEKLY TIMES— —THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.— —THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

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All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

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DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

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We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach and to open the sluice-ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

BAD BLOOD

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the *first* bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 percent., easy terms.
Acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $300; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.
100 acres of good land, 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $3000 good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm $4,800.
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62 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O. under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $500 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.
Kaslo lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS, 5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

CHAS. HAYWARD (Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer. Government street, Victoria.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 20th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING, Solicitors for the Applicants.

a29-tf

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR —:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:— IS THE BEST. Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other. Manufactured by RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS, ALBANY, OREGON.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. jy31-3m

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Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

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BANE OF WOMANKIND.

Dear Girls With Mustaches—Vanity and Lotions.

If the average Chestnut street pedestrian were told to keep his eyes open during his perambulations he would find that "out of a hundred of fair damsels whom he meets the upper lips of fifty 10 per cent, are adorned with that bane of womankind, a mustache," his surprise would be matched only by his credulity, says the Philadelphia Times.

This astonishing assertion comes from a scientist, who from the safe distance of Germany declares that among women in general, and—quoting an American medical man as his authority—American women in particular, the growth of the mustache is on the increase.

Some commentators hold the theory that the "bearded lady" will eventually become the feminine type, others to quarrelling over whether the fact proves that the race is degenerating or improving, since it is a moot question whether abnormal growth of hair is a sign of physical superiority or the reverse.

"Is it really true that mustached women are growing in numbers, and if so, why?"

A physician who is something of an authority on ethnology and anthropology had been hunted up and these questions put to him. The first he admitted to be something of a puzzler. "These things are all a matter of historical comparison, and, since I know of no particular data in regard to the growth of hair on women's faces, how can I, or the German scientist, or any one else, confidently say that such growth is or is not becoming more common than in the past? As far as my observation goes I have not noticed any increase of late years of women who boast of that masculine characteristic.

"As to why mustaches should be multiplying among the fair sex, if they are, I do not know of any reason. The growth is caused simply by an abnormal activity of the hair follicles around the lower part of the face, and while I do believe that physically woman is becoming more and more man's superior, I do not feel that that fact is indicated by her usurping that peculiar prerogative of our sex, the beard."

One of the numerous electrical operators who advertises to remove "superfluous hair" from ladies' faces was next consulted, and she declared that a great many women who had no natural tendency toward what she called "a shadding" brought on the undesirable crop by "not having sense enough to leave their faces alone."

"I don't think mustaches are really on the increase," she said, "but women seem to be vainer than they used to be, and by using lotions and depilatories and pumicestone preparations to remove the light down which every one has on her upper lip, they stimulate the growth until the light shading actually develops into a mustache and in some cases into a beard. I have customers who have sets of well developed whiskers which would delight a youth of twenty. There are far more women with hair on their faces than you would ever guess until you observe closely."

"It is chiefly dark women who are thus afflicted, isn't it?" she was asked.

She shook her head. "That's a common fallacy. Stand a blonde in a strong light and you will see that in many cases she has a heavier growth of hair than the brunette, only as they are not dark they do not show so plainly."

Another electrician, a man, supported her theory that vanity, as shown in the use of depilatories, etc., was responsible for the increased number of down-covered lips. That there was an increase he agreed with the German scientist.

"I have travelled in Spain and in oriental countries," he said, "and in Australia, and I think we do see more and more women with a shading each year. Why, right here in Philadelphia, I would say that 25 per cent. of the women have them. In Australia it is a very noticeable characteristic, and in Madrid and other Spanish cities the women have actual whiskers, and they are not ashamed of them, either. Many a time I have seen a party of women while engaged in conversation stroking and twirling their mustaches exactly as men do. Why, they even curl them sometimes. I think warmth of climate has something to do with the growth of hair on women's faces."

The interesting fact revealed by this operator, that while he had not observed that the mustache was dying out among the sex whose lawful appurtenance it is, he had a number of male clients who come to him for the removal of superfluous hair which had been started above the beard line by too assiduous shaving and other endeavors to bring out an earlier and heavier crop of hairs, opens up a wide field for conjecture and contains a covert triumph for the advocates of woman's progress.

Perhaps when the evolution of woman has been drawn out to its finish a complete reversal of social conditions will ensue. Woman has already appropriated her partner's coat, vest, suspenders and necktie; the derby hat and the cane can be perceived to gain on her slowly but surely; the trousers will—won't—must—mustn't come, too—let the dress reformers and fashion followers fight it out among themselves; man was not consulted and he has nothing to say. What wonder if his beard be plucked from him also in the remorseless march of progress? For him the vision of the coming man shows us a gentle, shrinking, physically inferior being, who has forgotten that he ever wore a beard, and whose one ambition is to so envrap himself in his long clinging robes and so adorn himself with ribbons, laces and frills, and avoid encroachment on the hat and trousers garb as to escape forever the accusation of effeminacy.

An Odd Optical Illusion.

Curious things are sometimes developed by double reflection in the presence of plenty of glass to keep up the reflection. That is what a woman saw a few days ago as she sat in her car in the Grand Central station waiting for the train to pull out.

On the left of her train, and very close to it, was a second train. The seats of her own car had the usual red plush cushions, and those in the other were bright blue. At the right of the observer, and in the same car, sat a young woman lounging carelessly back and reading a magazine. The observer looked out through the window on the left into the corresponding car of the other train. There was also a young woman lolling back on the blue plush cushions and reading a magazine. A moment before the seat had been empty.

The observer was struck by the resemblance between the young woman and the one at her right. She looked across her own car. It was the same young person, but the one in her car was actual; the one in the other was the reflection. Yet, the reflected figure sat not in a red plush seat as the former did, but on the actual blue plush seat, with which that car was furnished. Yet, the figure seemed perfectly solid, and no glimpse of the blue plush was seen where the shadow body touched the seat.

As the curious observer looked two men came into the empty car and seated themselves in the very seat occupied by the half-reclining figure. The first man slid over toward the window without disturbing the reflection. The second sat down squarely where the girl was sitting, and here was the strange part of it. The figure showed no signs of disappearing, and there was then presented the figure of the young girl leaning back and calmly reading with a man sitting stolidly on her lap and leaning forward.

The reflected figure of the girl was just as clear and distinct as the real figure of the man. Below the seat both the real and unreal were greatly mixed. It was a confused mingling of trouser cloth and skirt cloth. The two bodies seemed actually occupying the same space.

It was thoroughly perplexing, and the woman was glad when the train slid away and the picture dissolved.—New York Times.

Soft-Shell Lobsters.

"Never seed a soft-shelled lobster? Well, that's not surprisin'. You see, they never get to market. They're so good that they always get ate first.'

The grizzled old fisherman wrung the salt water out of his whiskers as he talked, says a correspondent of the Washington Star, having just landed through the surf in his boat with a cargo of fresh-caught lobsters.

"A soft-shelled lobster does not turn up every day, even at this season," he went on. "When I catch one my wife cooks it for our own dinner. Good? Well, you can bet. Fried in boiling lard, just like a newly shed crab, it's the finest thing on earth in the way of provender. Something like a crab, you know, only a great deal more delicious. Delmonico would give $10 a dozen for them, only that they can't be got for any price.

"You see, when the lobsters are shedding they hunt for holes among the rocks to hide in. Until they get their new coats they don't usually walk abroad, but they stay quietly in dark crannies where no enemy is likely to find them. At such times they are not apt to be looking for food, and they don't get into the pots on that account. There isn't any animal that is braver than a lobster when he is in fighting trim, but without his armor he is flabby and helpless, and it can't be expected that he should take any extra risk. It's only a foolish one now and then that strays into one of the traps.

"Suppose you had to take off your skin every now and then and wait for a new one to grow. P'r'aps you'd feel a trifle sensitive and retirin'. That's just the way with the lobster. His coat is of plate mail. It doesn't expand as he develops. So the time comes when he must swell or bust. He busts, and when he comes out of his shell he is bigger by considerable than he was before. The process is a great strain on his health; sometimes he dies in gettin' through it. He has to do the same thing a good many times before he gets his full growth, but after that he doesn't shed any more.

"This is the season when lobsters shed. Most of those we catch are busters. That is what we call those that are on the point of changing their coats. To do it they go away out to see, so that just now we have to go twenty miles out from land to catch them. It doesn't take much skill. You see we find them wherever there is rocky bottom. Out where we go to look for them there are great reefs of rocks outcropping at a depth of nearly 100 feet. There the lobsters make their homes in summer, shedding their coats as people shed their clothes to go in bathing along this shore in the hot months."

First Gorilla in America.

What is said to be the first live gorilla ever brought into the United States is now in the possession of Donald Burns, the dealer in wild animals and reptiles, Roosvelt street, New York. Zoulo is the monster's name. He is over six feet in height, and with upraised arm can reach a height of over seven feet. His skin is of dirty brown, covered with a mass of short grey hair. The hair on the arms is longer, but the chest is devoid of any hirsute growth. His jaws are thickly covered with a beard.

He is positively human in his ways, and has all the cunning of a madman. Some idea of his strength can be gained when it is said he wrenched the three-inch iron bar from his cage on his way to this country and twisted it into a shapeless tangle. It took the united efforts of four men to hold him in subjection while a new bar was being fitted in his cage.

Zoulo was captured in the Congo country, near Lake Tanganyika. Mr. Burns' agent had heard a good deal about him, and made unusual efforts to get him. The man-monster was surrounded by 40 Africans, under the agent's direction, in the forest, and was secured by throwing strong nets over him and binding his limbs after he had so entangled himself that he was helpless. Before this was accomplished, however, a terrific struggle took place. He hissed and snarled at his captors with horrible ferocity. He was carried through the jungle in a conveyance drawn by eight oxen, and was brought to America in the hold of an African sloop. He is now at Danbury, Conn., where he will be exhibited at the celebrated Danbury fair.

Mr. Bailey, of the "greatest show on earth," has offered $8,000 for Zoulo, but Mr. Burns' price is $10,000. The late Phineas T. Barnum made great efforts to obtain a live gorilla for exhibition, and his agent, Robert Gaylord, spent over $100,000 for this object. He obtained several gorillas, but none of them lived over two weeks after capture.

Are You Nervous,

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a

HERE AND THERE.

A fish was caught in the lake at Heilbronn, Swabia, in the year 1497, which has a brass ring attached bearing record of the fact that the same fish had been caught in the year 1320 and released after having the label attached to its body.

* * *

When an Armenian maiden attains her seventeenth year, and is not engaged to be married, she must undergo a strange punishment. She is forced to fast three days, then for twenty-four hours her food is salt fish, and she is not permitted to quench her thirst.

* * *

Poisonous snakes are so numerous in Venezuela that snake bite is almost as common there as in India. But there are fewer fatalities, for the natives have discovered that a plant known as the ocumillo, when powdered and applied to the wound, results in a cure in almost every case.

* * *

Three cats of a species said to be unknown were discovered recently in the spire of a church at Brighton, Mass. The cats are covered with a coat of long, shaggy fur. Their teeth are long and are almost like tusks. On the nose of each is a large tuft of hair resembling a tusk. They are very agile, and spring from rafter to rafter with the ease of a squirrel.

* * *

The Emperor Due-Tu of Cochin China protects his treasures by placing them in hollow trunks of trees, which float about a huge tank situated in the centre of the royal palace. There are twenty crocodiles in the tank as well. When hewl shes to draw upon this bank all the reptiles are killed, but this cannot take place without the joint consent of the emperor and his minister of finance.

* * *

Few people have an idea of how thin a shet of veneer may be cut with the aid of improved machinery. There is a firm in Paris which makes a business of cutting veneers, and to such perfection have they brought it that from a single tusk thirty inches long they will cut a sheet of ivory 150 inches long and 20 inches wide. Some of the sheets of rosewood and mahogany are only about a fiftieth of an inch in thickness.

* * *

Probably very few persons know that the lord mayor is the only person—other than the Queen and the constable—who knows the password to the tower of London. The password is sent to the mansion house quarterly, signed by her majesty. It is a survival of an old custom.

* * *

The longest day of the year at Spitzbergen is three and one half months. At Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts for May 21 to July 22 without intermission. At Tornea, Finland, June 21 is twenty-two hours long, and Christmas has less than three hours of daylight. At St. Petersburg the longest day is nineteen hours and the shortest is five hours. At London the longest day is sixteen and one-half hours, at Montreal it is sixteen hours, and at New York it is about fifteen hours.

* * *

In Worcester, England, is a stone erected over the grave of a departed auctioneer of that city on which "Gone" is inscribed. In a Sussex graveyard, in addition to the initials of deceased and the date of his death, a stone has inscribed in large letters the words, "He Was." Two of the strangest as well as the shortest epitaphs are "Asleep (as hesuah)" on the tombstone of a large individual by one who knew him well, and "Left till called for," is carved on a gravestone in Cane Hill cemetery, Belfast. A photographer has this inscription over his grave: "Here I lie, taken from life." On the tomb of Charles the Great, first emperor of Germany, are two words only, "Carlo Mago."

The New British Warships.

New York Times: The designs of the two new British cruisers Powerful and Terrible have been given out in brief by the British admiralty. These two ships are designed to be the largest cruisers in the world, and the intentions of the British authorities regarding them have been watched closely by naval experts ever since the first announcement was made of their prospective building. The principal dimensions of the Powerful and Terrible are: Length, 500 feet; beam, 75 feet; mean draft, with keel, 27 feet; displacement, about 14,000 tons. The continuous sea steaming is to be 20 knots an hour. On an eight hours' natural draft contractors' trial the speed will be about 21 knots an hour.

The hulls of the two ships will be steel—wood sheathed and coppered. It is proposed that the ships shall be able to take the sea and keep it for long periods, and in order that neither shall suffer in speed for want of coal, the designs call for a coal supply of 3,000 tons for each ship. On the 14,000 tons displacement and 27 feet draught called for in the designs, a coal supply of only 1,500 tons a ship is considered. The bunkers, however, will hold 3,000 tons of coal.

The battery of each ship will consist of two 9.2-inch breechloading rifles mounted, one in the bow and one in the stern, as chasers, twelve 6-inch rapid fire guns in broadside, eighteen 12-pounder rapid fire guns, twelve 3-pounder rapid fire guns, and a number of small machine guns. The 6-inch rapid fire broadside guns will be in such position as to permit four guns to be fired right ahead and four right astern.

Armor protection will be provided for all the 9.2-inch and 6-inch guns. The 12-pounder guns on the upper deck will be furnished with strong shields revolving with the guns. The torpedo armament will consist of four submerged torpedo discharge tubes placed in separate compartments. The engines, boilers, magazines and other vital portions of the ship will be placed below a strong, curved steel deck, having a thickness of four inches for a large proportion of the length with a slight reduction of thickness toward the extremities. The deck will be associated with minutely divided coal bunkers extending up to the height of the main deck. The latter feature is identical with that seen in all the late first-class cruiser designs for the British navy.

Careful attention has been displayed in the designs to the transport of the ammunition from the magazines to the gun fighting positions. The armored conning tower is on the after end of the topgallant forecastle. A great height of freeboard has been provided in the new ships in association with a long poop and forecastle. This feature will, it is calculated, admit not only of maintaining high speed in a seaway, but permit of fighting the bow and stern guns in heavy weather.

It is not known how much horse power has been allowed to the new ships, as the designs have not yet been fully completed. It is announced, though, that twin screws and not triple screws will be used. The British admiralty deem the experience had with the cruisers Blake and Blenheim, as well as in the large twin screws of the mercantile marine, establishes the efficiency of such propellers within the limits of power and draft contemplated.

The construction of the cruisers Powerful and Terrible was authorized in the navy estimates of the admiralty approved for 1893-4. It has been decided, however, to postpone the commencement of work on the Terrible until the next financial year of the British navy. The tenders for the construction of the Powerful will be invited, it is said, as soon as the designs of the two ships are fully finished.

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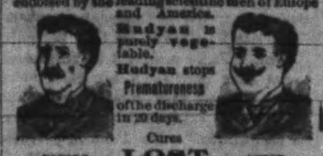

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NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, notice is hereby given that Amos J. Hughitt, carrying on business at Genoa and the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Hughitt and McIntyre, has, by deed dated the 6th day of October, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property to Thomas Earle, of the City of Victoria, merchant, and Matthew Trutter Johnston, of the same place, merchant, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The said deed was executed by the assignor and assignees on this 6th day of October, 1893.

Dated 6th October, 1893.

THOMAS EARLE,
M. T. JOHNSTON
Oct6-tf Assignees.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT

Pursuant to the Creditor's Trust Deeds Act, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel McIntyre of Duncan's, Vancouver Island, in the Province of British Columbia, lumberman, has assigned all his real and personal property to Phil Chapman Butts of Duncan's, aforesaid, lumberman, for the purpose of paying and satisfying proportionately and without preference or priority the creditors of the said Daniel McIntyre. The said deed is dated and was executed by the said Daniel McIntyre and Phil Chapman Butts on the tenth day of Oct., A.D. 1893. All persons having claims against the said Daniel McIntyre must forward and deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the said Phil Chapman Butts at Duncan's, aforesaid, on or before the tenth day of November, A.D. 1893. All persons indebted to the said Daniel McIntyre are required to pay the amount due by them to the said assignee forthwith. After the said tenth day of November, A.D. 1893, the said Phil Chapman Butts will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated the tenth day of October, A.D. 1893.

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o11-1w

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Victoria, B. C.

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Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
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NOTICE.

The North and South Saanich Agricultural Society's Annual Exhibition has been postponed until the 19th and 20th of October, in order to secure a better display of exhibits.
Horse Racing on the second day of the Show. Refreshments will be provided. A Ball will be held on the evening of the 20th. W R ARMSTRONG,
sept21-td Secretary.

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WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN BRICK.

In a speech to a meeting at Middleton, N. S. Premier Fielding threw a searching light upon the working of the N. P. tariff. In the course of his address he pointed out very clearly how the present tariff imposes double taxes on the consumer—one for the benefit of the state and the other for the benefit of the "protected" manufacturer. He continued thus: "It is difficult to estimate how much money has been paid by the consumers of the country over and above fair prices to the protected manufacturers. We are probably within the mark when we say for every dollar of taxation borne by the people and paid into the public treasury in the shape of duties on imported goods they have paid two or three dollars in the shape of extra prices to the home manufacturer. Some of these combinations do not prove as effective as their authors intended them to be in preventing home competition. The agreement to charge certain prices was not always kept. Now and then a manufacturer would privately break through the arrangement and sell at lower rates. Even so much competition—and it did not amount to much—could not be allowed by the protective system. These protected manufacturers found that they could not trust each other, and so they determined to resort to more extreme measures to choke off competition." Mr. Fielding produced a document illustrating the methods of manufacturers for the securing of close combinations. He introduced this document with the following description: "It is a form of statutable declaration intended to guarantee that the parties concerned have not sold their goods below the price fixed by the combine. The lawyers who are present will not need to be reminded that a statutable declaration, made under the act respecting voluntary and extra judicial oaths, is equivalent to an oath, and that the person who makes it falsely renders himself liable to a prosecution for perjury. This document is headed "Declaration." It states on its face that it is a declaration required by certain agreements dated 8th January, ...2, 16th January, 1892, 6th January, 1892, 27th January, 1892, March 5th, 1892, and Jan. 7th, 1893, made between the several manufacturers named. Then follow the names of eight concerns forming the Wire Nail Association, four concerns forming the Canadian Tack Manufacturers' association, five concerns forming the Cut Nail association, four concerns forming the Horse Shoe association, five concerns forming the Pressed Spike association, and five concerns forming the Bar Iron association. The name of each one of these concerns and its place of business is given, and you may be interested in learning that every one of them is in the province of Ontario or in the province of Quebec. The illegitimate profits of the combines in almost all cases go to the upper provinces." The declaration is certainly very carefully worded and seems well calculated to preserve the combination of the manufacturers who sign it. The document reads as follows:

I.....of.....in the county of..... do solemnly declare:

That I am.....for.....one of the parties to the above named agreements.

That during the month of.... 189 , neither I, nor to the best of my knowledge and belief any other person, for, or on behalf of said party did in any way whatsoever consign any goods, to any person whomsoever on any pretext, nor allow or pay any commission except to bona fide agents, whose names have been previously declared to the secretary-treasurer of the said association, nor sell or invoice goods except in the name of the said.....

That I have not, nor to the best of my knowledge and belief has any other person as aforesaid, either directly or indirectly resorted or had recourse to any subterfuge of any kind whatever as an inducement in making sales of goods.

That no goods have been sold by me, nor to the best of my knowledge and belief by any other person as aforesaid, (except to members of the said association), at any less price than that fixed by the said association, and that no rebates, discounts (except as provided for in the said agreements), drawbacks, allowances or inducements whatever have been made or allowed by me, or to the best of my knowledge and belief as aforesaid, as an inducement to any person to purchase goods.

That no goods have been sold by me nor to the best of my knowledge and belief by any other person as aforesaid, subject to a decline in price, or for delivery after the first day of.....

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of "an act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

Signed and declared before me..... at.....this.....day of .....189..

The policy of the present government is and will be in effect the encouragement of such combinations and rings among manufacturers. It is largely dependent on the men who have this privilege for the means of winning elections, and it is not likely to do anything that will incur their displeasure. The people have been foolish enough to accept this policy in the past, but there are many indications that they are tired of it. They will agree with Mr. Fielding when he says: "But while we thus point out the fact that manufacturers are permitted by this system to charge exorbitant prices, let us not waste our energies in denouncing them. Our quarrel is not with them, but with the system under which these things exist; and with the government which has created and continued that system. In this age of business it is almost too much to expect that manufacturers will be benevolent in their business transactions. Exceptions may be found where men do not avail themselves to the fullest extent of the privileges which are open to them. But what we must expect as a simple matter of business is that every manufacturer will get the highest price that he can. Let us not be satisfied with condemning the manufacturer for the price he charges. Let us go to the root of the evil and condemn this system of so-called protection and the government who are responsible for it. Let us have a parliament and a government who recognize the harm that is being done, and are prepared to apply the remedy of a sounder trade policy."

THE CARIBOO ELECTION.

Th final figures for the Cariboo election are reported to be: Adams, 122; Johnston 99; Murphy, 98. Mr. Adams is therefore elected. This gentleman, it will be remembered, in one of his campaign speeches, declared that while he thought the erection of new parliament buildings was wrong, he would, if he had been in the house, have been prepared to vote for the proposal rather than defeat the government. Mr. Adams will no doubt be welcomed as the right kind of supporter by the government; nevertheless he was not the premier's favorite candidate. Mr. Davie, while in Cariboo, did a good deal of quiet canvassing in favor of Mr. Murphy, whom he wished to see elected. Of course he could not openly and publicly express his preference, but it is known that he asked some of the electors to vote for Mr. Murphy. Why he should have preferred that gentleman over the other two candidates, who were also government supporters, we do not know, but such is the fact, and it is rather significant that the candidate of the premier's choice should have come out at the foot of the poll. Mr. Davie's canvassing probably did Mr. Murphy harm instead of good. The winter of Mr. Murphy's discontent has not been made glorious summer by the Davie sunbeams.

The Halifax Chronicle, among others in the east, is exciting itself over the Chinese head tax. It says: "Why do we impose disabilities upon them which we do not impose upon people from any other country under the sun? They are not inferior, in the majority of cases they are superior, to many of the immigrants who come from the slums of continental European cities. We rarely hear of their being dragged before the courts for infraction of civic or municipal ordinances. We venture to say that the percentage of criminals among them is no larger than it is among immigrants from continental Europe." There is at present no danger of immigrants from European slums overrunning any part of Canada; if there were Canada would be obliged to adopt some measure for their exclusion. On the other hand, if there were no restraint on Chinese immigration British Columbia would be peopled chiefly by Chinese. Then the Chronicle, like other easterners, seems ignorant of the fact that nearly all the Chinese who come here are of a very inferior class in their own country and are practically slaves. In very few cases does the head tax come out of the Chinese immigrant's own pocket; it is paid by a powerful organization of his own countrymen, which profits by his labor. If three or four thousand Chinese serfs were dumped in Halifax to take the place of as many white men the Chronicle would be found singing a different song.

An eastern contemporary points out that the address presented to Sir John Thompson by the Biddulph township council, chiefly composed of political sympathizers, acknowledged that the N. P. had fostered combines, and pleaded that this oppression should be removed. It was also acknowledged that the reduction of the duty on binder twine had saved the farmers of the township $1600 this year. These candid statements, says the paper, will be noted by tariff reformers everywhere. They but emphasize the necessity for throwing off every tax that is not needed for revenue, and that does not wholly go into the public treasury. "Of a good thing you can't have too much," as the old song says.

Mr. Mallory, grand president of the Patrons of Industry, thus declares his economic belief: "I have a great respect for British institutions, and have yet to learn where Canadians or Americans have, by tinkering, improved upon them. Great Britain buys in the cheapest market, regardless of what tariff walls may be built up by others against her, and I cannot understand the kind of economy which leads men to desire to pay high prices for the necessities of life for the sake of spiting those who, by building tariff walls, prevent us from selling in their markets."

The convention at Kamloops approved of the petition presented to the governor-general asking for disallowance of the act authorizing the erection of new parliament buildings and declaring for separation as an alternative. That petition prayed for something that could not be granted, inasmuch as the Dominion government has no right to interfere with provincial legislation as long as it does not go beyond the provincial jurisdiction. It was therefore rather foolish for the convention to express approval of the petition.

New Dress Goods

Opened this day at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, fancy whipcord, beige natte, serges, cashmeres, mourning goods, plain and shot effects, hopsacks in all the new shades, 33c., 40c., 50c., 65c., to $1.50 per yard. J. Partridge, proprietor.

HERE AND THERE.

The little village of Payerne, near the lake of Neubourg, Switzerland, possesses a unique curiosity in the shape of the saddle of Queen Bertha, who founded the abbey of the Benedictines at Neubourg, now converted into an educational establishment, in A.D. 961. The saddle is of marked antique shape, and has an opening on the pommel, which was intended to hold the lady's distaff, for the good queen would not lose a moment of her time, and set a profitable example to her subjects by busying herself with spinning while she was on horseback.

* * *

According to the English journal Iron, Lieutenant Apostolow, of the Russian navy, has some marvellous plans for expediting ocean navigation. He recently exhibited to some naval officers in Odessa a new style of ship, having no screw or paddle, but instead a "kind of running electrical gear right round the vessel's hull under the water line, and a revolving mechanism which will propel the ship from Liverpool to New York in twenty-eight hours." To those who are too timid to undertake this voyage he offers the alternative of a submarine passage, "without rock, roll or vibration, and with a good supply of oxygen and hydrogen during the short voyage."

* * *

According to M. V. Brandicourte, of the Linnaean Society of the north of France, the Eucalyptus alpina, once abundant in Mount William, Australia, is now known only by a single specimen in the botanical garden of Melbourne; Psiadia rotundifolia, a tree of the composita of St. Helena, is reduced to a single natural specimen and a few cultivated ones at Kew. No living representative is now known of hte dwarf palm (Chamaerops humilis) which once grew in Nice. The orchid Spiranthes Romanzoviana has apparently disappeared from the meadow in Ireland which was its only known station. Some fifty species have disappeared, or nearly disappeared, from the department of Sonne, in France. Most of this devastation is the work of amateurs, horticulturists, or botanists.

* * *

A party of Chinese traders who recently visited the interior of southern Formosa have brought back, according to Mr. D. J. MacGowan, stories which remind one of the fairy tales or of the fancies of the Arabian Nights. They lodged in stone caverns, and the chattering of monkeys and the sounds of insects seemed to the "appalling and indescribable." The region was so weird that it reminded them of "legends of the kingdom of hobgoblins." They describe forests of trees of "prodigious girth," some of them measuring more than ten outstretched arms; and a tree flourishing in those forests that bears flowers, red and white, which are larger than a serve and of extraordinary fragrance. The flowers thus described are supposed to be epiphyte orchids.

The Girard Millions.

Under the Girard will no money of the vast and very profitable estate can be devoted to any purpose other than the estate itself. The administration of this trust has been the most remarkable on record. Girard devised his entire fortune of $7,000,000, after making liberal provisions for other charities and public works, to the creation of his college. To such growth has that fortune attained that the net income of the estate for he seven months ending July 31 was $526,995. The cost of lands and buildings to date, comprising Girard college, has been $3,250,000 alone. Judicious investment has established the endowment at $12,500,000, and some authorities place the figures much higher. —Philadelphia Press.

Carbonized
—Seal Teeth
Something entirely new. Come and see them at PENNOCK & LOWES Next Spencer's.

THE MARKETS

A Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmer.

Aside from an advance in the price of island eggs, there is little or no change in the retail price list this week. Trade is reported to be in a very satisfactory state in nearly every line. Collections, too, are said to be better. Fruit is still very plentiful, with prices very fair. Retail prices are below:

Salmon	5 75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6 00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 00
Premier	6 00
Three Star	5 75
Victoria	5 75
Lion	5 75
Royal	5 50
Wheat, per ton	30 00@40 00
Oats, per ton	32 50@35 00
Barley, per ton	32 00@35 00
Middlings, per ton	32 00@35 00
Bran, per ton	27 00@30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	30 00@35 00
Corn, whole	45 00
" cracked	50 00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	40
Oatmeal, per 10 lb	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	6
New potatoes, per bag	1 50
Honolulu sweet potatoes	5c per lb
Cabbage	5@3 1-2
Cauliflowers, per doz	25
Hay, baled, per ton	18 00@20 00
Straw, per bale	1 00
Onions, per lb	4
Eggs, Island, per doz	50
Imported eggs	25
Australian sugar, per lb	6 1-2
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	60@75
" Creamery, per 2 lbs	1 00
Cheese, Canadian, per lb, retail	20
" American, per lb	20@25
Hams, American, per lb	20@22
" Canadian, per lb	17@22
Bacon, American, per lb	20@25
" Rolled, per lb	18
" Long clear, per lb	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard, per lb	18@20
Golden Cottolene, per lb	20
Meats—Beef, per lb	7@15
Sides, per lb	9@9
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Pork, fresh, per lb	12@15
Chickens, per pair	1 00@2 00
Turkeys, per lb	25
Geese, per lb	25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
Salmon (Smoked), per lb	8@10
Halibut	10@12
Smoked halibut	12 1-2
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Nfld), per lb	12 1-2
Small fish	5@5
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon, per lb	10@
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked)	50
Fruits—Apples, per lb	2@5
Oranges (navel), per doz	50@50
" (Riverside), per doz	25@30
" (Australian)	25@30
Lemons, California, per doz	35@40
" (Australian)	25@30
Bananas, per doz	20@30
Tomatoes, per lb	2@4
Peaches, per lb	8
Pears, per lb	6@8
Pine apples, apiece	25@50
Plums, Island, per lb	6@8
Water melons	40@75
Green corn, per doz	15
Grapes	10@12 1-2
Musk melons	25

Millinery.

See Partridge's window this season for stylish millinery. The Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, carry the broom. Our prices are what we call hard time prices, down to bedrock.

The Loudest Noise Ever Heard.

No thunder from the skies was ever accompanied with a roar of such vehemence as that which issued from the throat of the great volcano in Krakatoa, an islet lying in the straits of Sunda between Sumatra and Java, at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, the 27th day of August, 1883.

As that dreadful Sunday night wore on the noises increased in intensity and frequency. The explosions succeeded each other so rapidly that a continuous roar seemed to issue from the island. The critical moment was now approaching, and the outbreak was preparing for a majestic culmination. The people of Batavia did not sleep that night. Their windows quivered with the thunders from Krakatoa, which resounded like the discharge of artillery in their streets. Finally at 10 o'clock on Monday morning a stupendous convulsion took place which far transcended any of the shocks which had preceded it. This supreme effort it was which raised the mightiest noise ever heard on this globe. Batavia is 94 miles distant from Krakatoa. At Carimon, Java, 355 miles away, reports were heard on that Sunday morning which led to the belief that there must be some vessel in the distance which was discharging its guns as signals of distress. The authorities sent out boats to make a search but they presently returned as no ship could be found in want of succor. The reports were sounds which had come all the way from Krakatoa.

At Macassar in Celebes loud explosions attracted the notice of everybody. Two steamers were hastily sent out to find out what was the matter. The sounds had travelled from the Straits of Sunda, a distance of 960 miles. But mere hundreds of miles will not suffice to illustrate the extraordinary distance to which the greatest noise that ever was heard was able to penetrate. The figures have to be expressed in thousands. This seems almost incredible, but it is certainly true. In the Victoria Plains, in West Australia, the shepherds were startled by noises like heavy cannonading. It was some time afterward before they learned that their tranquility had been disturbed by the grand events then proceeding at Krakatoa, 1,700 miles away. Look on your atlas for the Chagos Islands. Their distance from the Straits of Sunda you will find to be upward of 2,000 miles.—Sir Robert Ball.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Chamois Skins

We have a fine assortment of Chamois Skins for making vests for protection against the cold of the coming winter.

COCHRANE & MUNN,
Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts

FINANCE MINISTER'S VISIT.

Hon. George Foster Will be in Victoria on the 25th Instant.

BUSINESS MEN WILL INTERVIEW HIM.

He Wants to Have a Private Interview With Them—Pilotage Commissioners Refute the Complaint of High Dues—Lowest on the Coast.

The tariff was the subject of a discussion at a special meeting of the council of the board of trade held this morning. President Flummerfelt occupied the chair and there were present: Messrs. C. E. Renouf, H. E. Connon, R. P. Rithet, A. L. Belyea, Col. E. G. Prior, M. P., Thomas Earle, M. P., H. F. Heisterman, T. B. Hall and D. R. Ker.

Mr. Earle read a passage from a letter which he had received from Hon. G. E. Foster before that gentleman left Ottawa. He stated he would be here about the 25th instant and desires to hear from the different trades and industries relative to the tariff. Mr. Foster added that he did not desire members of the press to be present at the meetings.

After a long discussion the following resolution was carried unanimously: "Moved by R. P. Rithet, seconded by T. B. Hall, "that this board do all in its power to facilitate the object of the Hon. George Foster by asking members of the board and others interested in the business and industries (including farmers) of the province to meet him at the board rooms upon the dates which he will fix for such interviews; and that the rooms of the board be placed at the disposal of Mr. Foster during his stay in the city."

The secretary of the board was requested to publish a notice calling upon business men and others interested to take steps to appoint delegates to meet Mr. Foster and represent their views regarding the customs tariff of the Dominion. The board rooms will be open between 10 a.m. and 4 p. m. on and after the 15th instant to give delegates and all interested, whether members of the board or not, an opportunity to organize.

Advance copies of the annual report as printed were placed on the table. The report contains a lot of useful information.

In answer to the letter from the Canada Paint Company complaining of high pilotage charges, E. C. Baker, secretary-treasurer of the pilotage board, wrote stating that there was no foundation for the report and he suggested that there might be other reasons why the steamer Haytien Republic did not want to call here. The pilotage dues, he said, were lower than at any other port on the coast.

It was decided to subscribe for the Imperial Institute year book.

Some Boots Left.

W. H. Barnes returned on Tuesday from Kootenay. Everything is booming along the line of the Nakusp & Slocan railway. In Nakusp many of the inhabitants cannot get rooms in which to sleep, but nevertheless they are very orderly. This Mr. Barnes thinks is due to the manner in which Judge Sproat and Government Agent Fitzstubbs enforce the law. At the Mountain Chief and Slocan Star claims there is a large amount of ore on the dumps awaiting shipment. There is a healthy boom at New Denver and real estate is changing hands rapidly. Four miles of rails have been laid on the Nakusp & Slocan.

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining-room service of the Vienna Cafe, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge three months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5.30 to 8 p.m at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Board by the week (three meals a day), $5. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p.m. *

Mantles, Waterproofs,

See us this week. We have the new styles. Some mantles you will observe hang, but these fit. Special values we offer in the above lines. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. John Partridge, proprietor. *

The Bush & Gerts Piano

Has secured a first award at the World's Fair. If you are looking for the best piano bear this in mind and go to the agents, T. W. Fletchers', 47 Fort street. *

At Your Own Price.

Ladies' and children's jackets, mantles and three-quarter coats to be cleared out at any offer within reason. Three hundred to choose from and all new goods. Russell & McDonald, 134 Douglas street.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—No eastern mail was received last night by the Premier.

—Lynch, Currier and Sing Lee come up for speedy trial to-morrow.

—There will be a harvest festival at St. Barnabas church this evening.

—Letts diaries for 1894. J. Johnson & Co., books and stationery, Government street. tf

—Joseph and Mrs. McAdams have been appointed assistants in the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home.

—A general meeting of the Merchants' Retail Commercial Agency will be held in Sir William Wallace hall this evening.

—Joe Hess, the temperance worker, formerly a prize fighter, died at Clarendon, N. Y., on Oct. 5. He lectured here twice.

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods. *

—O. M. Crozier, who was charged with being an accessory in the alleged robbery of Hannigar by Edward Mutch, was tried and acquitted. No evidence.

—One of the jurors who sat on the special assize gave his $10 juror's fee to the Protestant Orphans' Home. He had scruples about receiving the money.

—The members of Seghers council, Y. M. I., will give a social and dance in Harmony Hall this evening. It is an invitation affair entirely. The Brown-Richardson orchestra will furnish the music.

—Rev. P. McF. Macleod will lecture at Vancouver on Monday night, his subject being "That Young Man." He will also preach the special sermons at the opening of the First Presbyterian church on Sunday.

—William Smith, charged with the larceny of a clock from some Indians at New Westminster, was given a hearing in the provincial police court this afternoon. There was no evidence and he was discharged.

—Canton Victoria No. 1, P. M., will hold its regular meeting to-morrow evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street. Every member is requested to attend, as there is urgent special business to be transacted.

—Pride of the Ridge lodge, No. 37, I. O. G. T., pleasantly entertained Victoria West lodge last evening. The folowing programme was rendered: Song, Bro. Collins, encored; song, Bro. Cooper; reading, Bro. Jewell; reading, Bro. Farmer; recitation, Sister Bamfield; recitation, Sister Diker and song, Sister Jonason.

—A meeting of the Merchants' Exchange club will be held in the British Columbia Board of Trade room, Board of Trade building, at 4 p. m. on Friday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of receiving the report of the provisional committee and other business of the club.

—Hibben & Co. have received copies of a little work which will no doubt receive a very good sale here. It is the story of the Behring sea arbitration, with the letters of the Paris correspondent of the London Times and a copy of the award made. It is neatly printed and well arranged. The price is 75 cents.

—The Friday and Sunday afternoon trains on the E. & N railway have been cancelled for the winter. The Saturday afternoon trains will leave Victoria at 2 o'clock, arriving in Nanaimo at 5.45. The south-bound Saturday afternoon trains will leave Nanaimo at 1.45, arriving here at 5.30. The morning trains will run on the old time.

—The annual sports of the fleet will take place at Esquimalt on Saturday afternoon. There will be all manner of athletic sports and competitions of various kinds. The band of the H. M. S. Royal Arthur will be on the Canteen grounds, and nearly the entire crew of every vessel will be ashore. It is expected that there will be a large crowd down from the city. The usual drill took place at the Canteen grounds today.

—There was quite a congregation of offenders before Magistrate Macrae this morning. Ah Bew, on remand for supplying liquor to an Indian, was fined $50, in default of which he will go to jail for three months. W. S. Bastable, of H. M. S. Royal Arthur, was committed for trial for larceny (stealing) to have been committed at the White House saloon. Jessie Peat, a half-breed girl, got a month in jail for the malicious destruction of property. It was not her debut in court. John Williams was fined $5 for being drunk. The alternative was 10 days in jail.

—Capt. H. V. Hughes and Miss Mary Balcom were married last evening in First Presbyterian church by Rev. Dr. Campbell. Capt. Hughes is master of the sealing schooner Victoria and youngest son of Capt. James Hughes of Digby, N. S. Miss Balcom is the eldest daughter of Capt. E. Balcom of South River, N. S. After the ceremony the wedding party assembled at the home of Capt. A. H. Burns, where a repast was partaken of. The bride looked very pretty in a dress of cream crepon and wreath of orange blossoms. Miss Sibyl Green, bridesmaid, wore a handsome costume of pink nun's veiling. Many valuable and useful presents were given by friends and relatives. Among the gifts was a fine silver service. Capt. and Mrs. Hughes will reside in Victoria for the present.

—George Wilby has returned from a trip to Chicago and other eastern cities.

—Should this paragraph reach the eye of Max Feuerbother he will please communicate with the Imperial German consulate, 83 Wharf street.

—The ladies aid of the First Presbyterian church will hold a parlor social at the residence of James Hastie, 141 Chatham street, on Wednesday, Oct. 25. Admission with refreshments, 25 cents.

—Rev. Mr. Macleod's congregation will entertain the sealers and their friends at a social and concert this evening in the old Methodist church, corner of Pandora and Broad streets.

—A special meeting of the city council will be held to-morrow evening to consider the sewerage connections and the hack by-law. It is understood that there will be a great deal of opposition to the latter. A petition against its passage will be presented to the council.

—Charles Wilson, who cheated an Indian out of $1 and was sent up for trial after a hearing yesterday morning, will probably escape. The prosecuting witness is going home to the west coast and will not be here at the time of the trial. Wilson will be kept in jail until time for trial.

—J. Blackburn and W. Refure had a narrow escape from drowning. A boat house moored near Jones' landing drifted away. They got a boat to bring the house back but had not gone far when the boat began to sink. It rapidly filled and they had to paddle back to shore while standing in water up to their knees.

—The New York bar, 60 Yates street, has been purchased by Messrs. Tribe and Burton, and will be formally opened to-morrow evening. An orchestra has been engaged for the occasion and a free lunch will be served. Both members of the firm are popular entertainers and those who attend the opening are sure to be well treated. Messrs. Tribe and Burton intend to carry on the business on a first-class basis.

Mr. Stockman, a passenger from Clayoquot on the schooner Triumph, reported that he saw the steam schooner Mischief with a small schooner in tow. The schooner is believed to be an American vessel which was caught in some illegal traffic and that the captain of the Mischief, who was, it is said, armed with the necessary authority, seized her. The schooner, if such was the case, will be brought to Victoria.

LEANDER BATHS.

An Institution Designed to Meet a Long Felt Want.

The Leander Swimming and Shower Baths in the Five Sisters block will begin business at noon next Monday, Oct. 16th. These baths are first-class in every particular and can be safely ranked among the best on the coast. The swimming tank is spacious and elegantly fitted. Its dimensions permit of an excellent swim, or a dive from a considerable height. The size of the tank is 20x52 feet; three feet of water at the shallow end; eight feet at the other. The tank is hewn out of the solid rock and lined with cement, which is tastefully painted with a composition manufactured specially for the purpose by the Canada Paint Works, this city. The water in the tank will be kept at an even temperature of 70 degrees, and will be frequently changed, thus securing absolute comfort and cleanliness. Over the water are suspended single and double climbing ropes and a row of travelling rings, affording patrons of the bath a capital opportunity to enjoy exercise in conjunction with their swim. At the deep end there is a spring board from which the bather can take a header with perfect safety. Galleries run around the bath making communication with all parts of it easy. A neat handrail a few inches above the level of the water will be found of service to the swimmer who wishes to climb out without the formality of going around to the steps. There is an abundance of dressing rooms; one of these, the prettiest and most comfortable is set apart especially for ladies. The rooms are all heated by means of steam pipes, and will contain the requisites for toilet purposes. The shower baths are undoubtedly the best in the province; they are beautifully fitted up, and it will be a genuine pleasure to get under the small cascade and feel how thoroughly independent a fellow can become of his mackintosh and umbrella. Every patron of the baths who desires to swim will be required to take either a shower or tub bath before entering the tank. The reasons for this are obvious. There is also a fully equipped electric bath upstairs in an office of its own. It is the only electric bath on the coast outside of San Francisco, and its use is invaluable in certain rheumatic disorders.

Certain days will be set apart for ladies, who will be admitted by ticket only. Bathing costumes and towels will be provided, and separate boxes for persons furnishing their own. A very useful part of the institution's outfit is the provision made for the safe keeping of valuables of visitors. These will be deposited in separate boxes, the owners retaining the key.

The lighting, sanitation and ventilation are perfect, and taken all round the Leander swimming baths are a credit to the city.

A thoroughly qualified swimming instructor has been engaged, John St. Clair. He will have entire charge of the baths and classes. His qualifications as an instructor are too well known to need recital.

PRICE LIST OF DRESS GOODS

At Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas Street.

All wool Scotch cheviots, 7 yds, $1.

All wool double width French cashmere striped, 7 yds., $1.

All wool double width fancy cashmere cloth, 5 yds., $1.

All wool double width heavy costume cloth, he dress length 6 yds., for $2.75.

D. wide Melton cloth, 50c. per yd.

Navy blue serge, single width, 25c., 35c., 50c. and 60c. per yd.

D. wide do., 50c., 65c., 75c., 90c., $1 and $1.25 per yd.

Black or colored cashmeres, D. wide, 25c., 35c., 50c. and 75c. per yd.

Crape, the best silk, $1 per yd.

Crape cloth, 25c. per yd.

All satins, 75c. per yd.

Watered moreen skirtings, 25c. per yd.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. No Ammonia. No Alum.
Used in millions of homes—40 Years the Standard

Jackets and Capes

Direct from Berlin.....
118 Opened out Saturday.

THE PINK OF THE BEST GERMAN MANUFACTURERS' COLLECTION.

These Goods are direct from the manufacturer. We pay cash for them, and to clear them out during this month have marked on a very small profit.

No trouble to show them, and they are so stylish that they sell themselves.

D. Spencer,
Government Street.

A Handsome Box Of Glove Powder Given Away

Notwithstanding the excellent value we are giving, besides guaranteeing every pair of our **Celebrated Kid Gloves** We will give the purchaser of every pair of Gloves a handsome Box of Glove Powder. **The Westside Glove** is a beautiful soft kid equal to the best $1.50 glove sold in this city. **Price $1.25.**

THE WESTSIDE

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

EX S. S. WARRIMOO.

Australian SUGAR

70 Pound Sacks For Family Use.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Australian Canned Meats

Luncheon Beef,
Roast Beef,
Roast Mutton,
Pork Sausage,
Etc., Etc.,

IN 1 AND 2 POUND CANS.
PRONOUNCED BY EPICURES AS "EXCELLENT."

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting by James Wishart and George G. Meldram for a ratification of the temporary transfer of a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Douglas and Yates streets in the City of Victoria, from George Stelly to the said James Wishart and George G. Meldram granted to them by the said board at its last sittings.

And further take notice that an application will also be made to the said board for a transfer of the said license from George Stelly to James Wishart and George G. Meldram.

Dated this 9th day of October, A D. 1893.

GEORGE STELLY.
JAMES WISHART.
GEORGE G. MELDRAM.

o9-1m

—THE—

Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

New Jackets, New Capes, New Mantles

Etc., Etc., Etc.

These goods from one of the Finest Manufacturers in Europe to hand. They comprise one of the finest assortments of goods ever opened in British Columbia.

Prices are marked right down to the LOWEST NOTCH.

Ladies should see them at once.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

—THE—

Leander Tepid Swimming Bath

FIVE SISTERS BLOCK.

Will be opened to the public on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th

at noon. The building is well lighted and ventilated and heated with steam. The whole will be placed under the management of a competent swimming instructor.

Special Terms to Schools, Clubs, Etc.

G. C. MESHER,
Sept26-1m Proprietor.

TO CAPITALISTS.

Silks and Teas.

FOR SALE—The undersigned will dispose of a business connection with China and Japan for $5000 cash.

C. P. MOORE,
Corner Clarke and Taunton Streets, Spring Ridge, Victoria, B. C. s21-1m

Changed Hands.

*****

HAVING BOUGHT OUT the Stock of the late firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., we beg to announce to our friends and the general public that we are prepared to supply the best

Groceries AND Provisions

At the VERY LOWEST Prices. We have just received

Gilt Edge Hams,
Whole Eastern Codfish,
Breakfast Gem and
California Cream Cheese.

*****

SPEED BROS.,
Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Telephone 178.

25 RICHARDSON STREET

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Are instructed to sell by

AUCTION

By H. V. Burner, Esq., on the premises, on

THURSDAY NEXT at 11 A.M.

The whole of his

Elegant and Costly Furnishings

Comprising Solid Oak Dining Room Furniture, including elaborately carved sideboard with bevelled plate back, massive extension table, superior dining chairs, elegant combined bookcase and secretaire, standard lamp, bed lounge, valuable Persian carpet square, hearth rug, combined clock, chronometer and thermometer.

IN PARLOR—One Parisian lounge, in chenille, rattan music stand, two rattan arm and rocking chairs, expensively upholstered, large bamboo whatnot, maple pedestal, gent's massive easy chair in real morocco leather, 1 rattan rocker, rare vases and bronzes, very rare etching, water color by M. D. Graff, electro-plated ware, three engravings, very fine Brussels carpet, hearth rug, two pairs lace curtains.

IN HALL—Hat and umbrella stand, Brussels carpet, bracket lamp, two pairs superior chenille curtains, skin mats, etc., curtain poles with solid brass ends.

IN BEDROOM NO. 1—Very fine polished solid oak bed set, usual pieces, solid oak cheffonier five feet high, blankets, sheets and pillows, spring and hair mattresses, 30 yards Brussels carpet in excellent condition.

IN BEDROOMS No. 2 and 3—Oak bed set, usual pieces, toilet service, carpet square, rug, spring and top mattress, blankets, comforts, sheets, single bedstead and mattress, bureau, washstand.

IN KITCHEN—"Superior" cooking range, oil cloth, kitchen tables and chairs, dinner set, crockery, cooking utensils.

OUTSIDE—Hosepiping, 2 heating stoves, old cookstove, wringer and tubs, etc.

Please note this sale is at 11 a. m. On view Wednesday from 2 to 4 only. The desirable residence to let.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
Leading Auctioneers.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

British Barque

FORMOSA

From Liverpool.
WM. KAIN, Master.

This vessel will commence discharging cargo at Rithet's inner wharf, Wednesday, Oct. 4th. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive delivery orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 p.m. each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof, respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Consignees of Vessel.
Victoria, Oct. 3rd, 1893. o2

EUROPEAN DIPLOMATS.

As Viewed by an American Observer Thirty Years Ago.

The following is taken from the latest of a series of papers, now appearing in the New York Sun, which were written by the late James Sheppard Pike about 30 years ago:

While there are individual cases of hauteur and exclusiveness, I am inclined to regard them as exceptional. The most frequent examples are perhaps to be found among the small German nobility more than anywhere else. The greatest freedom from it is among the higher English.

The English ministers are usually frank, straightforward men, upright and honest. The English gentleman is a truth-telling man, and to such a character we yield an involuntary respect. Then, whatever may be said to the contrary, he is generally the most influential man at foreign courts. He has his national peculiarities. He is not a fanciful man, and is not apt to try and carry his points by indirection. He has an average intelligence which he does not try to heighten by mystery. He contents himself with popular sources of intelligence. The Times is his great authority. He knows this journal is often inspired from official sources, and this makes him cling to it as a sheet anchor. The true Englishman possesses a born deference for authority, and when he discovers any generally recognized source of it, to that quarter he turns his face and prostrates himself.

British influence is undoubtedly all-powerful at all the European courts. The French enjoy a reputation for influence, but it is far more unsubstantial than that of England. The latter is constant, steady, and to be relied on. Leading British statesmen on both sides are not wide apart in their views of foreign policy, and whether one side or the other is in power, everybody feels that the course of the government will remain substantially the same. There is, thus, no feeling of uncertainty in regard to what may be expected in any given contingency, let the internal politics of that government be what they may.

France, while equally active and equally meddlesome, is viewed in different light. A revolution may any day seat a new potentate on the throne, or may overturn the throne itself and leave the management of affairs in the hands of a fickle, popular assembly. Nobody pretends to predicate anything certain of France for any given five years together.

Whatever claims, therefore, may be set up for the influence of her diplomacy or her rulers are always subject to this strong qualifying circumstance. People feel that they can form some kind of a guess of what the France of to-day may do, but none at all in regard to the France of to-morrow.

It is easy to understand, therefore, that while French influence and French policy exert a specific force upon the immediate subject to which it is applied, it lacks weight and the power which belongs to a stable, non-revolutionary government like that of England. It is thus that the continental powers always seek to know the opinion of English statesmen on all leading questions, and usually those statesmen hardly wait to be asked. They are usually ready to declare their views and volunteer their advice.

This may be fairly said in its favor, that it is generally free from prevarication and falsehood. They will neither lie nor misrepresent, unless the temptation is unusually great. They display in their intercourse with nations the qualities that give respectability to the British character. They may be insolent and over-bearing, but in the main they exhibit a just sense of right and wrong and of judicious action.

That may be selfish, but they are not faithless. If they announce a line of policy to-day they will not change it to-morrow. Neither do they aim to surprise the world by novel or radical views or sudden changes. They do not profess to be sentimental or to act solely on lofty maxims, but ordinarily put forward sensible, homely, and selfish views, such as usually actuate practical men. The real position of England among continental nations may be fairly measured by the financial standard. Their three per cents rate at over 90. The same class of French securities stand at over 70. These figures may be taken as a fair index of their relative political influence. The comparison might be instructively extended to other European powers.

The French minister is a man of far different character from the English. He is sometimes pretentious, but oftener genial and communicative. Yet he often talks without seeming to do anything but hew rotten timbers. But he has that pleasing magnetism, and that indescribable agility and friendliness of manner which so eminently characterize his nation. You can argue yourself into believing that in what he says he is insincere, but you cannot but know that what he utters is pleasing. At the same time we must recognize the French trait of self-conceit. Here is a French gentleman just come from the United States. He is over here in consequence of the health of his wife, who finds herself much better in Paris than in America. Ladies generally, and French ladies in particular, are very apt to find their health and spirits much better in Paris than in almost anywhere else.

He is vivacious and agreeable, with a good supply of light intelligence. He speaks well of the American, and especially of our finance minister, Mr. Chase, to whom he ascribes the French virtue of "initiative." He believes in the success of the Mexican enterprise of the Emperor Maximilian, but he doubts the ability of the American government to re-conquer the seceded states. He considers that the south has able leaders, and that they are ready for every sacrifice necessary to secure their independent national existence.

He thinks we lay too much stress on "territorial integrity," and believes we should only insist on "economical integrity," which means in English that we had best submit to separation, with the right of unrestricted commercial intercourse.

The dream and final aim of every Frenchman is to get home and spend his last days in Paris. This is the centre of civilization, and to him the most delightful spot on the globe. It is the height of his ambition to enjoy its honors and its luxuries, and the fondest longings of his soul are concentrated on them.

The Pope's representatives or nuncios, are generally astute and sometimes jovial. They are often men of parts, who have not attained that distinction in other pursuits to which their talents entitle them, and turn into politico-priestly paths of advancement. They are lawyers, writers of brochures and the like. The papal government is always awake to the utilization of the high secular talent that it is able to appropriate.

Like the Frenchman, the Italian longs for home. The skies of Italy are his delight, and the gates of the eternal city the way to his terrestrial paradise.

The northern Italian is a very practical man, and a man of sobriety and intelligence. In modern times he is no more given to literature and art than the rest of the world. Cavour, who is the only generally recognized great man of Italy of our day, could not distinguish one tune from another, and as to painting, he did not know a sign board from a Raphael.

The Spaniard often has great friendliness and openness of manner, with a vein of chat that is very agreeable, but he always arouses suspicion and distrust. The depth of Spanish duplicity is unfathomable. Deceit among the people of that country is universal. Its profundity and subtlety pass for virtue.

Vulgar lying is not openly approved, but adroit imposition and skilful falsehood are commended like other special talents. A straightforward, truth-telling man is looked upon in Spain as a sort of natural born fool. The idea of a man's telling the truth when lying would serve him better is one that never enters the Spanish mind.

It is thus the business of extracting truth out of current declarations becomes an art or profession, demanding the highest skill. The enlivening element in affairs is the exercise of talent in lying and of ingenuity in unravelling the webs of falsehood.

A Wonderful Road.

Scientific men have got so that they are not surprised at anything from anyone. If a man were to say he had discovered a road that led into the centre of the earth from somewhere in the Superstitious Mountains most archaeologists would immediately go and investigate; and it is possible they would find the report true. They would never think of the incredibility of the story, because so many strange things are turning up every day that anything seems possible in that strange land.

The most recent researches have caused many to believe that the prehistoric tribes of Arizona and Mexico were closely connected with the ancient Phenicians. Indeed, it seems to be a positive fact that the strange people who so long ago occupied a large portion of our country were direct descendants of those great travellers of the past. Evidence to prove this does not seem to be lacking, but there are also many things to make the matter most confusing. One of these is a mountain that has had roads cut on its sides, like the Tower of Babel. Whether or not it was done by people who had heard of or seen the original must always remain a mystery. But it is a most interesting curiosity and will no doubt throw light upon many things when it has been more carefully examined.

Cattlemen and miners have known of its existence for years, but of course did not examine it for the benefit of science. The first photographs of the mountain were taken a few weeks ago by E. T. Collins of Los Angeles, and it is likely that a careful exploration will soon be made.

The mountain is situated about 15 miles from Tumacacori, but so near the international line that it is not known positively whether it is in Arizona or Mexico, but Mr. Collin was of the opinion that it was United States property.

Miners have always called it Babel Mountain and it is a most appropriate name. It is of a soft sandstone and pumice formation and the work of making the road was not a difficult task.

The road commences in a canyon of the foothills and rises at an easy grade, corkscrew fashion, going around the mountain 14 times before the summit is reached. The road is about 50 feet wide when it starts at the base and gradually gets smaller until it is only ten feet at the top.

In many places the road has been washed out by the storms of years, but it is still possible to take the horse to the top. In many places where the sides overhang a little, the mark of the builder's pick can be plainly seen on the wall of rock.

To ascend the mountain a person must follow the road, and this is two days' task as it is about 30 miles as near as can be calculated without actual measurement. The lowest road is a little over three miles long when it goes around the mountain once. However, this is very irregular and goes around several spurs of the mountain. The roughness of the road is indescribable, and a horse is no use for a week after a trip. The top of the mountain is about 7000 feet above the plain.

There is nothing at the top and the adventurer wonders when he gets there what the road was built for.

The Origin of Stonehenge.

The Illustrated Archaeologist sums up the final conclusion with regard to the origin of Stonehenge. Mr. Romilly Allen's contributor, like Mr. Fergusson, lends no countenance to Stukeley's Druidical fancies, nor does he agree with Sir John Lubbock that this grand megalithic monument is of prehistoric antiquity. His conclusion, upon a review of all the evidence attainable, is that it was raised immediately after the first shock of the Roman conquest, upon the downfall of Druidism, by the Britons under the leadership of their native chieftains; that by undertaking this pious work the minds of the natives were not only distracted from war, but were pacific and reassured in a belief that the immortal gods had not deserted them. The temple was erected in a locality consecrated from time immemorial as a burial ground of the race—in honoring the sacred tombs; reverence was paid to the distinguished dead; and it was partly constructed of sacred rocks brought from the identical beds of boulders which had formerly supplied material for the construction of the great temple of Avebury, and partly of sacred rocks brought from abroad from the territories of brother Celts known to be prospering under Roman sway beyond the sea.

Northern Pacific Fast Time.

Commencing Sunday, October 1st, the Northern Pacific Railway will resume its double train service from Portland to St. Paul and Chicago. Both trains will be equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, Pullman upholstered tourist, magnificent dining cars, and elegant high-back couches, affording a quick and most enjoyable trip across the continent. Rates, time tables and general information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to E. E. Blackwood, agent.

Stories of Stonewall Jackson.

"As an illustration of 'Stonewall' Jackson's belief in the matter of absolute obedience to the letter of an order," said a Confederate veteran, "I have heard a story of an incident that occurred during the Mexican war. Gen. Jackson was then a lieutenant of artillery, commanding a section composed of two guns. In a certain action he was ordered to occupy a certain position and open fire upon the enemy. His two guns were started for the place, which was very exposed, and before reaching it he saw that he could not remain there ten minutes without losing every horse and man he had. At the same time he saw that by moving some 300 yards away his fire would be more effective. But his orders to open fire must be obeyed, so, reaching the designated position, the two guns were fired. They were then limbered up and moved to the new position, and fire was opened in earnest and with effect.

"I could tell of several incidents in which Jackson figured," he continued, "which came under my notice while a student at the Military Institute, where Jackson was a professor. I remember once how a student tried to kill him. Some fellow—I forget his name—had a fancied grievance against Jackson. He took a bag which had been used to hold soiled clothes and filled it with bricks. His room was in the top story of the building, and one day as Jackson was passing under his window he dropped the bag of bricks. It passed so close to Jackson that it grazed his cap, tilting it to one side. Without pausing or looking around he straightened his cap and passed on as if in parade, the only notice he appeared to take of the occurrence being to step over several of the bricks that had rolled out of the bag. Several of us who were standing near rushed up to him, remarking upon his coolness. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'the bricks were on the ground when I saw them. They could not hurt me then.'"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

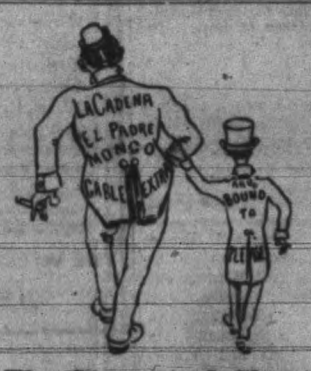
Dutch Workmen.

According to a Dutch government report just issued, the labor question is practically unknown in the Netherlands. Strange as it may seem, the Dutch workmen like long hours and are content to live on forty cents a day. The reason why they prefer long hours to the short is because they can thus work in the slow and leisurely manner that suits them best, and can indulge their national conscience in the matter of thoroughness; and they are content with low wages because they know how to make them go a long way. The Dutchman is not fond of striking, and gets on well with his employers, resenting state interference in his relations with them as calculated to imperil that freedom and independence for which his ancestors fought so nobly. The only thing that in any way resembles a labor question in Holland is connected with the introduction of machinery, which puts the true Dutchman out of gear altogether, forces him to work briskly and even makes him discover that old-fashioned wages are not quite up to the new-fashioned ideas.

Thirty Orphan Brides.

At the far end of Naples lies the little church of Santa Maria Annunciata, which once a year, on "the Day of Our Lady," wakes up into brief life and excitement. In a silent row before the high altar kneel thirty girls, all in black garments, with folded hands and with eyes fixed on the picture of the Madonna before them. These are orphans from the neighboring foundling asylum, and once a year all those who have reached the age of 18 are brought here to the church, and may be chosen in marriage by any honest man whose papers are in order and whose character is good. At the door leading to the sacristy leans a gray-headed priest, the head of the asylum. By and by a young man makes his way from the back of the little church and hands him a packet of papers. These the priest reads carefully, and being evidently satisfied he gives back the papers and leads the candidate toward the row of girls. All their eyes are fixed more steadily than ever on the altar, all their hands are clasped tighter together, their faces turn a shade paler, their hearts beat quicker as the young man walks slowly along the row. At last he stops. His choice is made. He stretches out his hand with a little smile. The girl rises, casts a long look—half thanks, half entreaty—at the picture of the Madonna, puts her hand into that of the stranger, and together they disappear into the sacristy.—Boston Transcript.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?



The Long and Short of it is that S. Davis & Sons' Cigars have no equal.

SUBSTITUTES

Are often offered for standard goods. An article is well advertised; the consumer demands that article, and unscrupulous dealers substitute something else which they claim to be "as good as" the article demanded. When you are buying

Pails or Tubs, Washboards or Matches,

Ask for EDDY'S

And see that you get them.

The E. B. EDDY Co., HULL, CANADA,

Victoria Agents: JAMES MITCHELL, 100 Government St.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday, October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

STATIONS.	Miles from Wellington.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. Ar.	No. 2 Passenger Saturday. Ar.
VICTORIA		12.15 P M	3.00 P M
RUSKIN	12	12.20	3.16
ESQUIMALT	14	12.30	3.22
COLWOOD	17	12.34	3.26
SOOKE BEACH	21	12.41	3.33
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	29	12.56	3.48
COBBLE HILL	33	1.04	3.56
MAPLE BAY	36	1.09	4.01
MOUNTAIN	38	1.13	4.05
DUNCANS	41	1.17	4.09
SOMENOS	46	1.26	4.18
CHEMAINUS	56	1.40	4.32
OYSTER BAY SIDING	64	1.51	4.44
NANAIMO	68	2.00	4.53
WELLINGTON	74	2.10	5.03
		Dep.	Dep.

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

STATIONS.	Miles from Victoria.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. Dep.	No. 2 Passenger Saturday. Dep.
WELLINGTON		8.00 A M	2.00 P M
NANAIMO	6	8.10	2.11
OYSTER BAY SIDING	16	8.21	2.22
CHEMAINUS	28	8.34	2.35
SOMENOS	38	8.46	2.46
DUNCANS	43	8.51	2.51
MOUNTAIN	51	8.59	2.59
MAPLE BAY	53	9.03	3.03
COBBLE HILL	56	9.07	3.07
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	60	9.12	3.12
SOOKE BEACH	68	9.26	3.26
COLWOOD	72	9.33	3.33
ESQUIMALT	75	9.37	3.37
RUSKIN	77	9.41	3.41
VICTORIA	79	9.45	3.45
		Arr.	Arr.

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,

Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2:30 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying His Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Walla Walla - - - Oct. 16

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The New Soo-Pacific Line

Opened September 23, now gives the Canadian Pacific Railway the

Shortest and Quickest Route to the World's Fair and all Eastern Points.

Fares $5 to $10 lower than by any other route.

Through tourist and sleeping cars daily to St. Paul and Montreal.

CHINA AND JAPAN STEAMERS

Empress of India (6000 tons) sails from Vancouver Oct. 16th.

Canadian-Australian Steamship Line

R.M.S. Miowera (3000) tons) due Victoria October 8th. Sails for Honolulu and Australian ports on Oct. 16th and monthly sailings thereafter.

The following Atlantic steamship lines represented, by which lowest rates can always be obtained:

Allan, American, Anchor, Beaver, Cunard, Dominion, Guion, French, Hansa, Hamburg American, North German, Lloyd and White Star Line.

For freight and passenger rates and other information apply to

G. L. COURTNEY, Agent C.P.R., Cor. Government and Port streets.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

THE

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (no change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of most recent equipment,

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-Class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES.

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines and ensuring direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured to advantage through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, Asia and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots. Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON." TONNAGE 1117

8 30 am	Lv	81	...Tacoma...	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	26	...Seattle...	92	Lv	3 30 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	36	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria!...	81	Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	81			Ar		
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle....	65	Ar	7	pm
12 30 am	Lv	30	.Port Madison	47	Lv	9 15	pm
	Lv	44	.Kingston...	41	Lv		
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00	am
5 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00	am
6 00 am	Ar	80	Pt. Townsend	81	Lv	8 00	am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
‖ Daily except Monday.

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JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

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Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Vedder Island every alternate Thursday at.....7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, at Store street.

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New Fall Samples Just to Hand.

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Clothiers, Hatters and General Outfitters,
97 Johnson Street,
VICTORIA, B.C.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES MEET.

As Additional Teacher for the Victoria West School.

A meeting of the school board was held last evening, Chairman Hayward presiding. Trustees Marchant, Yates, Lovell and Saunders were also present. Applications for positions as teachers and janitors and for a part of the insurance on school buildings were received. The new buildings will be insured during construction.

Rev. P. McF. Macleod received permission to use the James Bay school for Sunday School purposes.

Principal Netherby reported relative to the visit of Sergeant Hawton to the school and the seizure of catapults. The report was laid on the table.

Skene Lowe suggested that some provision be made for a stand where children could obtain a cup of coffee, chocolate or tea to drink with their lunches.

On the recommendation of Architect Soule it was decided to level the grounds around the new North Ward school. Tenders will be called for the work.

The report for September showed an average daily attendance of 1,671, an average actual attendance of 1,651, and a total of 1,921 pupils in actual attendance, this being an average of 47 per teacher, and a considerable increase on the attendance for the same month last year.

The following firms tendered for the supply of 500 desks: Lemon, Gonnason & Co., Taylor Mill Co., Muirhead & Mann, Martin & Robertson, Sehl, Hastie, Erskine Co., and James Hastie. Trustees Marchant, Saunders and the chairman were appointed a committee to deal with the matter.

Mr. Tait was appointed an additional teacher for Victoria West school, Trustee Marchant having reported that the teacher of the lower class had more pupils than one person could attend to. The same trustee called attention to the fact that large number of children residing outside of the city were attending the Victoria West school. As it will soon be necessary to erect a new school, he suggested that the government be asked to contribute towards its construction.

Trustee Marchant thought an inquiry should be instituted as to the right of a policeman to search the pupils.

Trustee Lovell said it was the duty of the police to confiscate catapults, and there were two reasons why knives were looked for. One reason was that a number of robberies had recently been committed and the other reason was that a number of knives with improper transparencies in the handles had been brought to the city.

The chief of police will, however, be asked for an explanation.

The Queen's Journals.

In the books prepared from her majesty's journals respecting the life of the Prince Consort there are several interesting references to her brother-in-law. They state that the two brothers were called after the sons of the Elector Frederic the mild, who were stolen in infancy from the Schloss of Altenburg by one Kunz of Kauffengen, chamberlain to the Elector, in revenge for having been compelled to restore property that during some disturbances had been entrusted to his care. The closeness of the affection which subsisted between the brothers, who were constantly together until within a year of the Prince Consort's betrothal, was avowed by Duke Ernest in a letter from Dresden to the queen in 1839. This is how one brother wrote of the other: "Oh! if you could only know the place you and Albert occupy in my heart! Ernest is my second-self, and my heart is one with his! Independently of his being my brother, I love and esteem him more than any one on earth. You will smile perhaps at my speaking of him to you in such glowing terms; but I do so that you may feel still more how much you have gained in him! As yet you are chiefly taken with his manner, so youthfully innocent—his tranquillity—his clear and open mind. It is thus that he appears on first acquaintance. One reads less in his face of knowledge of men and experience, and why? It is because he is pure before the world and before his own conscience. Not as though he did not know what sin was—the earthly temptations—the weakness of man. No; but because he knew, and still knows, how to struggle against them, supported by the firmness of his character! From our earliest years we have been surrounded by difficult circumstances, of which we were perfectly conscious, and, perhaps more than most people, we have been accustomed to see men in the most opposite positions that human life can offer. Albert never knew what it was to hesitate. Guided by his own clear sense, he always walked calmly and steadily in the right path. In the greatest difficulties that may meet you in your eventful life you may repose the most entire confidence in him. And then only will you feel how great a treasure you possess in him. He has, besides, all other qualities necessary to make a good husband. Your life cannot fail to be a happy one!"

Some Negro Superstitions.

"Did you ever hear of 'picking up tracks?'" Congressman John Allen, of Mississippi, asked a group of southern members. It was something new to all of them.

"Well," explained Mr. Allen, "it was new to me until a short time before I left home to come here for this extraordinary session of Congress. I went into the country visiting some of my people. When I got there I found great excitement prevailing. A young negro woman had been 'picking up tracks,' and it had broken up one family. Everybody was afraid. Nobody knew whose tracks might be picked up next.

"It seems the young woman had a grudge of some kind against a man and a woman. She had followed them and had 'picked up their tracks.' Then she had gone off and buried the tracks she had picked up. She had put dog's hair with the tracks of the man and cat's hair with the tracks of the woman. After that the man and the woman could not live together any more than a cat and dog could. They had separated and the whole community was in an uproar when I arrived. They were about to send off some thirty miles for a negro preacher. It seemed that he was gifted with the power to break the spell. One woman said she never gave the voodoo woman any chance to pick up her tracks. Whenever she saw her coming she sat right down wherever she might be and waited until the voodoo woman was out of sight."

"'Picking up tracks,'" continued Mr. Allen, "seems to be a new idea among the negroes. You've heard of people perishing with lizards and snakes under the skin? I had a little experience with a case of that kind. A justice of the peace actually bound a man under $1000 to go before the court for putting lizards under the skin of another man. I had the prosecuting witness up in my room, and put him through an examination for the benefit of my fellow-lawyers. The negro had his arms tightly tied with strings. I asked him what that was for, and he said it was to keep the lizards from getting together. He actually believed he could feel the lizards moving about. After a few questions he forgot that he had lizards confined by the bandages, and told a story that did not agree with it. He said that whenever he ate anything he could feel the lizards coming down from his shoulders under his chest to his stomach to get their part. I put all kinds of questions to him and couldn't shake his belief in his affliction. That man died of lizards under the skin. Then it was found out that some lizards had been buried at the foot of a tree. If these buried lizards had been discovered earlier the life of the afflicted man could have been saved, but his friends didn't know where the lizards were until it was too late. That was what the negroes said."—Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Holman Hunt's Struggles in Art.

The career of Holman Hunt, says The Million, illustrates the proverb, "what is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh." When a schoolboy of 12, he told his father that he wished to become an artist. But his father, holding the opinion that artists were a dissolute, reckless sort of fellows, would not listen to his son's wishes, and placed him as a clerk with an auctioneer and real estate agent.

The usual result followed. The clerk drew portraits instead of auction announcements.

The auctioneer was himself fond of art, and painted whenever he could get a chance. One day when there was little to be done, he and his clerk used to shut themselves up in the office and paint. The tables were turned upon Hunt's father; the employer, instead of instilling into the boy commercial principles, was encouraging him to become an artist. Hunt left the auctioneer to become a bookkeeper in a Manchester warehouse. His duty was to sit in a little back room, looking out on three blank walls, and make entries in a ledger. But another artistic friend turned up in the person of a fellow clerk, who occasionally designed patterns for the firm's calicoes.

Hunt tried his hand at designing, and attained sufficient proficiency to justify the friend in making use of several of his designs. When he had nothing to do, Hunt drew flies upon the roughened surface of the ground glass window. Day by day the number increased, till one day, one of his employers, coming in, said: "I cannot make out how it is; every day I come into this room there seems to be more flies in it," and, stepping towards the window, he took out his handkerchief to brush them away.

Hunt's father allowed him to spend his small salary in taking lessons of a painter, thinking it would amuse the boy and keep him out of mischief.

One day the son told the father: "I will be an artist, and if you keep me in a clerkship until I am 21 you'll only be taking away so much of my chance of doing any good in the future."

The father, secretly proud of his son's resolution, told him to go to the Academy, but he must support himself. He applied for admission, as a student, to the Academy schools, sending in several drawings of antique statues. They were rejected. He tried again, and the Academy again refused him. Then his father told him he was wasting his time and must go back to a clerkship. Hunt tried a third time, was accepted and entered the school at 18 years of age. His paintings, among which are "The Light of the World," "The Shadow of the Cross," and "The Scapegoat," indorse his choice of art as his profession in life.

Suffering of a Stowaway.

A remarkable adventure of hardship coupled with human endurance is related by Captain Evans of the British steamship William Anning, which arrived at Sparrow's Point yesterday with iron ore from St. Jago, Cuba, says the Baltimore Sun. The case occurred upon the trip between Baltimore and Bordeaux, France. The Anning sailed from here May 13th with a full cargo of wheat. On the sixteenth day out the chief officer reported to Captain Evans that there were strange sounds in No. 3 hatch, which could be heard at intervals until all on board were more or less impressed with the necessity of investigating what were thought by some to be spirit rappings, as all conceded that no human being could be in the small space between the bagged wheat and the iron deck above.

At last Captain Evans decided to investigate. The battens and tarpaulins were removed and one of the hatches was taken off. Suddenly an emaciated man, who looked like a maniac, struggled on deck. He looked about and then made a rush for the ship's side, panting like a person who is driven wild by thirst. Seeing that the cool water of the sea had allured the man, Captain Evans ordered his men to seize him. Then water was given to the man in small quantities, notwithstanding his piteous appeals for more. Brandy and water were also administered to him with good effect.

As soon as possible Captain Evans drew out the man's story, and recorded his name, home and age, in case he should die before reaching land. He said he belonged to Denmark and had stowed away on the Anning in Baltimore. When he hid in the hold he had one loaf of bread and a small can of water, which he thought would be sufficient until the vessel reached sea, when he intended to come from his hiding-place. To his astonishment, when the hatch was fastened he saw his last chance for liberty cut off, and he made the voyage in the dark under the most terrible suspense and agony. Much that he told Captain Evans of his experience was awful to hear. He had probably fasted the whole time, except the first day of his imprisonment. He tried to eat wheat from the cargo, but his mouth produced no saliva, and he could not masticate the grain. Captain Evans kindly cared for the man. When Bordeaux was reached he went ashore with the determination to walk to his home in Denmark. Captain Evans thinks if he coud spend seventeen days in the ship's hold he wouldd be equal to the task before him.

Luck of a Tenderfoot.

Mr. E. L. Edgerton, agent for a harvesting-machine, who has been in the valley west of Duncan for a couple of weeks, drove to the camp yesterday to while away a lonesome Sunday, and while strolling over Milwaukee hill made a very important find. He stepped upon a rock, which rolled with him and came near causing him a very serious fall. Recovering his equilibrium he cast about to see the cause of his misfortune and picked up the treacherous missile, which proved to be a copper-stained rock considerably moss covered. Upon breaking the rock in two a nugget of gold as big as a kernel of wheat was revealed and the inside of the rock proved to be almost bornitte and pyrites of iron, which in this camp carries a large percentage of gold. The specimen was carefully carried to camp, where a portion of it was panned, revealing a long string of free gold. By a little prospecting a lead was found close to where the float was picked up and Mr. Edgerton was not long in getting his name upon the stake. The camp has been visited by several mining experts of late and all unite in saying that it will be one of the richest mining camps in the State.—Denver Republican.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Joseph Angel, W E Zeigler and wife, N Luemes, B Quackenbush, P E Tuthill, H Oliver, Mrs McGorem, Mrs C R Fowler, Rev J E Coombs, Isaac Kaup, Miss Jackson, Mrs Swensen, Mrs McL Minny, Mrs J Gandin, Mrs W George, Geo Harrison, K Feigesen, J McDonald, J D Pemberton and wife, Mrs H W Moore, C Allen, D McLeod, P Sweeney.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—T H Alcock and wife, G L Center, A Davis, G C Kirk, Mrs Fraser, Mrs Davey, A McQueen, Justice Walkem, W A Ward, R S Byrn, Lieut Masters, R Jones, C A Lingham, E E Pinzer, Peter Martin, F Hasett, Mrs A Fenton, W Wheilden, R Collister, A Toimie, Mary A Martin, Maggie Martin.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—P McQuade & Son, Evan C & E, Order, J Schultz, Brg Co, Hud Bay Co, Valo & R, Leonard & J, Fell & Co, C T W Piper, J Parker, D Jones, J D Pemberton, S Leiser, E E Blackwood, Wing on Tai, M W Waitt & Co, G Morrison, J Hepburn, K M Fung. Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—T R Stewart, C M Richards, Cookson & P.

If flavor, purity, mildness and aroma have no weight with you when

selecting smoking tobaccos, why not smoke cabbage leaves or brown paper? If you appreciate quality you will ask for

MASTIFF PLUG CUT.

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Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations
GEORGE KOENIG,
Proprietor.
ta30-4m

Assignment For Benefit of Creditors.

Amos J. Hughitt of Victoria and Genoa, B. C., carrying on business under the name of Hughitt & McIntyre, having made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having claims against the said assignor or against the firm of Hughitt & McIntyre are hereby required to send in their claims, duly verified, to Matthew Trotter Johnston, and persons indebted to the said assignor are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned.

THOS. EARLE,
MATTHEW TROTTER JOHNSTON.
Assignees.

Victoria, 9th October, 1893. o10-tf

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.)

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL
House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

The "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

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Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. GREECH, Manager.

READY FOR DISCUSSION.

Reciprocity With Australia Wanted—Indignant Westminster Militiamen.

Vancouver, Oct. 12.—Hon. Messrs. Foster and Angers will be here on Oct. 25th to discuss trade matters. New Westminster and Vancouver boards of trade will meet them here. Several business men are prepared to urge reciprocity with Australia.

David William Sinclair of Vancouver and Helen Augusta Cotton of Colborne, Ont., were married this morning by the registrar of the county court. This is said to be the first court marriage in British Columbia.

The association football club re-organized last night. Steps were taken to arrange schedule fixtures for the province.

Delegates to the Kamloops convention returned at 3 o'clock this morning, the train being delayed several hours between Kamloops and Vancouver.

Members of the New Westminster battery are withdrawing their names from the muster roll because the number is to be changed to No. 4 of the provincial brigade. Westminster battery will probably be disbanded before long.

The city engineer has been instructed to report on the water works system and make recommendations for the future. The committee and the people are dissatisfied with the way it has been run in the past.

A Successful Bazaar.

The bazaar in aid of the infants' ward in the Protestant Orphans' Home held at the home of Mrs. Charles Vernon, was successful, $118.50 being realized. It was under the patronage of the Lieut.-Governor and Admiral Stephenson and the direct supervision of Miss Violet Vernon, Miss Violet Drake and Miss Grace Pinder. After deducting a small sum for expenses and reserving $10 for a similar affair, $100 was forwarded to F. W. Worlock. The acknowledgment of the same is below:

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 11, 1893.

I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks to Mrs. Charles Vernon and the young ladies who so kindly assisted her, the receipt of $100, which sum I have handed to the honorary treasurer, to be applied toward the furnishing of the infants' ward of the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home.

(Sd.) FREDERICK W. WORLOCK, President.

Marine

The City of Carlisle is still in Royal Roads.

The schooner Otto left for the west coast this morning.

The five-masted schooner Governor Ames is in the Roads.

The schooner William Bowden is nearly ready for sea with a cargo of lumber.

The tug Lorne has been undergoing repairs for a few days and will be out to-morrow.

The steam schooner Mischief passed Race Rocks this afternoon on her way from the west coast.

There are about 35 men at work on the steamer Princess Louise, which is in the dock at Esquimalt. She will receive new copper, a number of new planks, and will be re-caulked. The men are at present engaged stripping off the old copper. The vessel will be in dock nearly all next week.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. A. C. Fraser is at the Oriental.

A. McQueen is over from Vancouver.

Rev. S. Philo leaves for Spokane this evening.

Henry Fry and wife, of Duncan's, are at the Oriental.

Rev. J. E. Coombes returned from the Sound last evening.

Hon. Justice Walkem returned from the Mainland last night.

J. D. Pemberton and wife were passengers from the Sound yesterday.

W. A. Ward and R. Jones were passengers from Vancouver last night.

H. Herwith and wife, of London, Eng., are among the guests at the Driard.

S. C. Kirk, of San Francisco, and E. E. Penzer, of Vancouver, are registered at the Driard.

Authorship, Past and Present.

A book has recently been published by the Randolphs, entitled, "Fleet Street, the Highway of Letters," which suggests very vividly the contrast in the condition of authors in times past and manner of living, and hopes and accomplishments. Arthur Waugh recently called attention to one marked difference. He said: "Once you found your stripling author in Grub street, never seeing society, buried from the world; now he is likely to be found drinking tea in a Mayfair drawing-room."

Perhaps the most typical days of Fleet street were those of Addison, Johnson, Steele, Swift and the rest. The literary men then were bachelors; they found their amusement in taverns and coffee houses. Will's coffee house and the rest were great meeting places for the wits. There is where authors went for their news, their information, their inspiration. Shakespeare does not seem to have ever lived with his wife, but at the London taverns. If a man wished to be an author he hired an attic in Grubb street and spent his days and nights at the Grecian and other rendezvouses, taking each in turn every day. Then if he wrote anything he did not send it to the editor of some magazine, but tried to find some bookseller who would print it and offer it for sale in the form of a little pamphlet or tract.

The result of this was that not a great amount of routine work was turned out worth little or nothing, and if a man went into literature he went into it because he was inspired to do so and was able to starve for it. Newspaper life is just about as uncertain to-day, and has just the same attractions of excitement and the delight of meeting constantly the brightest and shrewdest minds. But thousands can go into the newspaper business, where in those days one could hope to survive in Grubb street.

Such were the conditions of literature 150 years ago in London. Notice the contrast. Grubb street is deserted. Literary men no longer find their inspiration in meeting men of their own class at coffee houses and taverns, but from the newspapers and from ladies' drawing-rooms. One has only to buy the morning papers to keep in touch with the doings of the world, where once one had to go and hear the news by word of mouth.

The one institution of the newspaper has done more to change the condition of things than anything else.

The contrast between the geniuses in the time of Shakespeare and in our own time is very slight. Geniuses work along on lines wholly their own, quite independent of the influences which mould the ordinary man. But the difference between the rank and file of writers now and then is immense. First, the increase is enormous. Journalists are not usually included in the company, yet many of them undoubtedly do more cleverly finished writing than famous authors of 200 years ago. If we include them, the writers of to-day are as thousands to one in excess of 200 years ago. Most of these thousands make a business of earning their livings by their pens. This is possible, because various forms of routine literary labors have sprung up. All the newspapers, magazines, etc., have to be looked after every day, all winter and during the dullest times of the summer. In those other days there was very little routine work. To do good routine work only cleverness is required. To do anything that was worth money in these days a little genius had to go along with the cleverness.

As to making money, undoubtedly the genius is still a law to himself, and he manages to keep about as poor to-day as he did in those early days, even if he does haunt Mayfair instead of Fleet street. But the rank and file of professional writers are paid many per cent more than even twenty years ago. When we look back at the days gone by, as we may in Thomas Archer's book, then it is that by the contrast we are able to realize that the profession of the writer has really come into existence, and, though it may still be a very crude profession as yet, it has already reached enormous development.—Philadelphia Press.

Jags of Umtassa.

I have just profited by a holiday to pay a visit to the Chief Umtassa, or rather the King Umtassa, as the official dispatches call him. The country belongs to him, and the chartered company gives him a yearly present of $100, and this $100 present was just due. It is almost impossible to get a glimpse of Umtassa, partly because he is such a very important person—in his own eyes—but chiefly because his life has only three phases—going to drink, drinking, and being very drunk indeed.

We were shown into a reception hut, into which we crawled almost upon our hands and knees, and we seated ourselves on mats, prepared to wait an indefinite time—for the chic of a native chief, like that of a smart dentist, is to keep one waiting as long as possible. After about half an hour we began to clamor, and then we left the hut and began to wander about the kraal—a proceeding which the natives greatly objected to—and before we had gone far an induna came to say that Umtassa was coming and had sent a present of Kaffir beer. So we scrambled back and sat outside the stuffy hut and waited.

At last a sort of procession came winding down among the rocks, some of the natives wearing a snuffbox and a catskin, others draped in a blanket à la Julius Caesar, but none of them carrying any sort of weapon, with the exception of a big native, who carried Umtassa's knobkerrie and his battleaxe. After this Usher of the Black Rod came Umtassa, draped in a blue and white toga, with a blue and white cap on his head.

Much to our surprise, he turned out to be a very imposing looking personage. In spite of his excessive dirt, he decidedly possessed what is called le grande air, which I take to be produced by a complete satisfaction with one's surroundings and not a little contempt for the rest of the world. Well our friend Umtassa gave each of us a very grimy hand to shake, and really one might have planted a mealie field under each of his nails. He then sat down on his mat with all his people grouped around him, and his induna told our interpreter that he might speak. Thereupon a good deal of business was transacted.—From South African.

DIED.

LOCKHART—In this city on October 10th, Roy Allen, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Lockhart, aged 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence 59 1-2 Superior street, on October 13th at 2:30.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

A Pretext.

A few evenings ago a little boy was busily engaged at his lessons. His father, one of the leading citizens of Harlem, had gone to the lodge, and his mother was busy sewing. The little boy looked up and asked: "Mamma, what does the word 'pretext' mean?"

"When your father says he has to go to the lodge two or three times a week, that is a pretext to get away from his family."

The boy did not say anything, but the next day when he read it out to a whole school his definition of a "pretext" created a sensation.—Texas Siftings.

Hoaxing a Candidate.

M. Robinet, the illiterate candidate for Parliament, who went around Paris the other day blowing a hunting horn in order to call attention to his electoral programme, has been nearly stoned to death in the Trocadero district, owing to the hoax of which he was made a victim by a facetious printer. The candidate, having resolved to go about as a "sandwich man," obtained two boards and commissioned a printer to ornament them with an elaborate political address in the largest type.

The compositor, taking advantage of M. Robinet's inability to read or write, drew up the address, couching it in the most unparliamentary language at his command. It was, in fact, composed of a tissue of the vilest insults to the local electors, while the candidate himself was not spared by the irrepressible hoaxer. Hardly had M. Robinet appeared in public between his boards than he was followed by a crowd of people who threatened to lynch him. Some threw stones at the man, but he found a few sympathizers, who evidently saw through the joke and defended him.

A free fight raged for a few moments round the candidate, his friends and his foes energetically plying their fists and sticks, while Robinet looked on intensely amazed at the tumult. He was finally extricated from his perilous position by the police. Notwithstanding his adventures, the victim of the printer's hoax intends to continue his candidature, and professes to have faith in his chance of securing a seat in the Palais Bourbon, where he would be a greater curiosity than the Deputy in a blouse or the peasant politician from Brittany.—London Telegraph.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send for the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Langley & Co.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE TURF.

A DEAD HEAT.

London, Oct. 11.—The race to-day for the Cesarewitch stakes at the Newmarket meeting resulted in a dead heat between Redeyes and Cypress, Lady Rosebery third.

YACHTING.

TO BE SAILED TO-MORROW.

New York, Oct. 12.—The race between the Vigilant and Valkyrie yesterday was declared off on account of no wind. It is to be sailed to-morrow.

FOOTBALL.

The officers of the gun room of H. M. S. Royal Arthur and Victoria College boys are playing association football at Beacon Hill this afternoon. The college team is composed as follows: H. Nesbitt, goal; E. Erb and A. Goward, backs; J. Rithet, F. Mitton, and H. Erb, half backs; P. Higgins, J. Peters, G. Wilson, H. Lawson and C. Cartwright, forwards.

THE RING.

LAW AND PUGILISM.

New Orleans, Oct. 12.—The governor will make an attempt to prevent pugilists training at Bay St. Louis hereafter, or, for that matter, in any part of the state. It is almost certain that the law relating to the charters of athletic clubs will be changed by the Louisiana legislature this winter, which will make New Orleans a bad city in which to hold prize fights. Notice was served on the Crescent City Athletic club yesterday that its charter had been declared forfeited by the state. The Crescent arena has not yet been sold. It was to have been disposed of by auction, but the sale was postponed until Oct. 18th.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Fitzheury-McCann affair is off.

Burt Tiedemann is doing good work on the wheel in Toronto.

A Swim for Life.

It was the second mate of one of the great lake propellers that spoke as they were passing Point Aux Barques, and his words were to this effect: "That is a queer coast over there, and don't you forget it." The interlocutor, a passenger, promised that he would not forget it, providing that the sailor man would tell him why the coast was queer.

"Well," said the sailor man, but without hitching his trousers or shifting his quid, or performing any of the nautical gymnastics attributed to his kind in the story-books. "It wasn't exactly queer perhaps, but it is a coast that I shall remember the longest day I live."

"It was about six years ago that I was sailing on a lumber schooner, and just when we were about where we are now the captain discovered that our yawl was adrift. We had been towing it, and somehow the painter had parted or slipped, and there the boat was nearly a mile away, drifting ashore as fast as the water could carry it. There was not a soul to be seen, and if there had been it would have not been an easy matter to get him to bring us our yawl, and the captain did not know what to do. Finally, as I saw the old man was a good deal worked up over it, I volunteered to swim ashore and bring the yawl if he would run in as close as he could and anchor until I came aboard.

"The captain accepted my proposal very gladly, and as the water was warm I thought I would have a first-rate swim, little thinking what was in store for me. So I stripped and lowered myself into the water. For a quarter of an hour it was great fun, but I soon found out that I had bit off more than I could chaw. The shore was further off than I had figured, and I could see a few ominous looking clouds, which indicated that the wind was rising, and which might make it hard for me to get back to the schooner after I had got the boat. I kept on, however, getting more and more exhausted every moment. I tried every way I knew to rest my tired legs and arms. First I turned on my back and swam in that position for a while. Then I tried swimming on my side, then 'dog-fashion,' then floating, but all the time I was getting more and more worn out. I tried to signal the schooner, but my voice was so weak I could not make them hear and they could not understand, as I afterwards learned, my frantic motions. Besides, they could not help me, because they had no boat.

"I had swum about a mile and I was still a mile from the shore. Mechanically I kept up my motions as well as I could, but I knew I was doomed. The water began to sing in my ears, and my thoughts went back over my past life, as I have heard drowning men's always do. I thought of my poor wife and children and wondered if my body would be found and get Christian burial or be carried out into the lake and find a last resting-place there. It did not worry me much on my own account—I had ceased to care for myself, but I hoped somehow, for the sake of my family, that I should be washed ashore and that somebody would have my body carried home. I speculated also as to the captain's getting his boat and felt quite sorry to think that he might never see it again.

"I don't know how long it took me to think of all this. Probably it was not more than a minute, but it seemed to be ages, and all the time I was feebly moving my arms and feet and just keeping my head above water. Meanwhile I had got perhaps within half a mile of shore I made up my mind—or rather it made itself up—that this was just as good a place to be drowned in as any other, and abandoning motion I sank to the bottom.

"It did not take as long as I expected it would to reach the bottom. In fact, I struck it with both hands and feet about as soon as I had fairly stopped moving. I kept my feet on it, and straightening up found that the water came about up to my waist. I suppose I ought to have fallen on my knees in thankfulness, but instead of that I waded ashore the maddest man on the coast. I got the yawl and sculled back to the schooner, which was waiting at anchor for me, and as I went back I had the curiosity to make soundings, and found that I had been exhausting myself swimming for more than a mile where the water was not more than four feet deep."

"Was the captain glad to get you back?" the sailor man was asked.

"Blast the captain," was the response. "All he said was, 'You confounded fool, didn't you know that there was a mile and a half of shoal water all along that coast?'"—Detroit Free Press.

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